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T.W. WOOD & SONS

RICHMOND, VA.

AUGUST
1902

SEEDS & BULBS
FOR
FALL PLANTING



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED
PARIS EXPOSITION 1900

HAIRY or WINTER VETCHES.

CRIMSON CLOVER

GRASS & CLOVER SEEDS,
VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS,
SEED WHEAT, OATS, RYE & BARLEY,
Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, etc.

FERTILIZERS.

Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; Potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$2.10 ; **per ton**, \$20.00.

This brand is specially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick acting, and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as an improv-r, thus also benefiting the grass or clover crop materially, or leaving the land in better condition for any other crop that may follow the grain crop. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre when drilled with the grain. When broadcasted, use at the rate of 400 to 500 lbs. per acre, and it is better to apply it before seeding the grain and to harrow all in together.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; Potash, soluble, 3 to 4 per cent.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$2.50 ; **per ton**, \$24.00.

This fertilizer is specially prepared and highly recommended for all vegetable crops. It gives most excellent results on Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Melons, and Tomatoes. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre in hills or drills, or 600 to 800 lbs. per acre broadcast, mixing a little with the soil. A good substitute for stable manure, or can be used in connection with it.

Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 2.85 to 3.25 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 10 to 12 per cent.; Soluble Potash, 1.50 to 2.00 per cent.

Bag (167 lbs.), \$2.50 ; **per ton** (12 bags), \$28.00.

This is made purely from an animal bone and blood basis—no acid phosphate used. The excellent reputation of this brand in the twelve years we have been supplying it to our customers has been fully maintained, both in satisfactory crop results and in the permanent improvement of soils resulting from its use. Being made purely from an animal bone basis, it cannot, of course, be sold as low as fertilizers in which the phosphoric acid is derived from acid phosphate ; and while fertilizers deriving their phosphoric acid from the latter source give, as a rule, excellent results, still it is the opinion of many practical farmers that the animal bone basis fertilizers are more reliable and lasting in their effects.

LISTER'S STANDARD is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or, used with it, will give much better results than the use of manure alone. It gives the most satisfactory results on all vegetable crops, being especially recommended for both Late and Early Cabbage, Potatoes, Peas, Melons, Cucumbers, Tomatoes and Corn. It is also excellently adapted for use on grain crops, especially those to be followed by grass. Our customers who have used it for years pronounce it to be one of the most reliable fertilizers for all seasons, whether wet or dry, that they have ever used.

Mapes' Complete Manure, "A" Brand.

An Excellent Substitute for Stable Manure.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 3½ per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, available, 10 to 12 per cent.; Soluble Potash, 2½ to 3½ per cent.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$3.65 ; **per ton**, \$36.00.

This is a complete manure for all crops, specially prepared for use on average good or heavy soils. On this class of soils it is specially recommended for use on general farm crops, such as Corn, Millet, Oats, Wheat, Rye, and for all grain crops and seeding to grass with or without grain. The drilling quality of this manure and its effect on Wheat, Rye, and succeeding grass crops, have achieved for it, after many years' use, a very high reputation.

Mapes' Vegetable Manure, or Complete Manure for Light Soils.

Superior to Peruvian Guano for Quick Results and Lasting Benefits.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent. ; Phosphoric Acid, available, 8 to 10 per cent. ; Soluble Potash, 6 to 8 per cent.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$4.25 ; **per ton**, \$42.00.

A strictly high-grade fertilizer, especially adapted for use by truck-growers, and on all classes of soil, with or without stable manure, for vegetables, insuring quick growth, tenderness, productiveness, fine flavor, nutritious quality, and early maturity—one to two weeks earlier than by usual methods. It is specially recommended for, and is largely used by our leading truckers upon the following crops ; Radishes, Lettuce, Beets, Onions, Peas, Snap Beans, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Pepper, Spinach, Early and Late Cabbage, Egg Plant, Early Turnips, Melons, Squashes and Asparagus beds.

This fertilizer is also, from the nature of its analysis and constituents, a complete manure for light soils, and on this class of soils will give the most excellent results on all farm crops, including Corn, Grass and Grain crops. On heavier soils for these later crops we would, however, recommend the Complete Manure.

T. W. WOOD, PRESIDENT.

L. R. SPENCER, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

THE IMPLEMENT COMPANY,

1302-1304 E. Main Street,

RICHMOND, VA.,

Carry one of the largest and best stocks of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS in the Southern States,

making a specialty of FARM WAGONS, FINE CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HARNESS, Etc.

It will pay you to get prices and catalogue before purchasing.

Printed by Whittet & Shepperson, Richmond, Va.

J. W. Wood & Sons

HIGH GRADE

FARM SEEDS

Our Southern farmers and gardeners should unquestionably pay more attention to the fall planting of both vegetables and farm crops. A great many vegetables can be planted and grown during the fall to advantage and profit. The late fall and early winter planting of cabbage, lettuce and potatoes is proving particularly desirable and profitable. Experiments made during the past two years at our Hollybrook Farm show that potatoes planted in November or early in December come in earlier and yield more marketable potatoes than the same varieties planted in the spring.

**Fall Planting of
Vegetables
... and ...
Farm Crops
Specially Desirable.**

Fall-sown grains are the surest money crops the farmer can grow. Fall sown grasses and clovers, when sown by themselves, which is always preferable, will yield a good crop the following season.

Our winters are usually mild, and crops planted in the fall continue in a thriving condition all through the winter, ready to grow off and do their best when open spring weather comes on. Then, too, it is always an advantage to put in as many crops in the fall as possible, so as to help out the rush of farm work which always comes in the spring and early summer.

The information given in our Fall Catalogue is from the practical experience of successful growers, and in the different issues of our Catalogues we endeavor to make them as practical and helpful to our farmers and gardeners as possible. Remember, we carry in stock everything in seeds required by the farmer and gardener, supplying best quality seeds obtainable at as reasonable prices as good seeds can be sold.

PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, SEED GRAIN, SEED POTATOES
and other field seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices given in this Catalogue are those ruling at the time this is issued in August. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will always fill any orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS. We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

WOOD'S "TRADE-MARK" SEEDS.

In farm seeds our highest grade seeds are known and sent out as **Wood's Trade-Mark Brand**, with our trade-mark label or brand on each package.

Our customers will please note this, and remember that this brand appearing upon a bag, barrel or package unopened, and the seal unbroken, means that it contains the highest grade seeds obtainable. This brand will not be used upon the ordinary commercial grades of seeds known as Choice or Prime, which we sell in large quantities. There are, of course, lower grades of field seeds (Grass and Clover seeds principally) handled by other dealers than Choice and Prime, such as "Good," "Fair," etc.; but it would be poor economy to purchase these low grades under any circumstances or at any price. Low grades of seeds mean either a low percentage of germination, frequently as low as thirty or forty per cent., or it means that the seeds are mixed or contain objectionable weed seeds. Farmers will always find that it is the cheapest and true economy to purchase the highest grade seeds obtainable, and this they can always rely on by purchasing **Wood's Trade-Mark Brand**.

**WOOD'S
Trade-Mark
SEEDS
are the best quali-
ties obtainable.**

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

**DWARF
ESSEX RAPE**
Makes splendid
Fall, Winter and
Spring Pasturage.

This crop is very highly recommended for fall and winter pasturage for sheep and cattle, furnishing most rich and nutritious pasturage within six weeks from the time of sowing, and continuing throughout the winter and spring. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of Clover, and it makes a first-class crop for sowing with Crimson Clover, grazing the crop in the fall and winter, and plowing under the clover or cutting same for green forage or a hay crop the following spring. In this section Rape can be successfully sown from July to October, also early in the spring. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre or it can be sown broadcast, when from 6 to 8 pounds per acre should be used. Price, 10 cts. per lb.; 10-pound lots and over, 8 cts. per lb.; per 100 lbs., \$5.50.

SEED POTATOES FOR LATE FALL AND WINTER PLANTING.

Experience of our customers and our own field tests at Hollybrook farm all give the most satisfactory results from the late fall and winter planting of early varieties of potatoes. We recommend our truckers and private growers to experiment generally with the planting of early potatoes in November and December, as for the past two or three seasons they have given most satisfactory results. Planted at this time, potatoes, of course, should be planted a little deeper than usual, putting manure in the row on top of the potatoes, and if they come up too early, protect by a little straw or litter on top of the rows against being cut down by late frosts. The method of cultivation, etc., is the same as early potatoes. We will have all the leading varieties of early potatoes in November and December, and will take pleasure in quoting prices on application.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

A more valuable crop than this Annual Clover does not exist. It will yield under fair condition 8 to 10 tons of green feed per acre, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons of hay, and is considered worth fully \$20 to \$25 per acre as a fertilizer crop. Its use is increasing very rapidly, and it is only a question of its merits becoming fully known when it will be appreciated and considered as one of the most important crops for farmers everywhere. It succeeds on nearly every kind of soil, but is particularly valuable on light, sandy or loamy soils. Can be sown at the last working of corn or cotton, or can be sown to follow any cultivated crop, such as cabbage, tomatoes, watermelons, cantaloupes, also with buckwheat. A great many of our truckers also make it a rule to seed Crimson Clover on any available vacant land as soon as the crops are taken off. It is also particularly valuable for seeding in orchards.

Crimson Clover

yields 8 to 10 tons of
green food per acre or
1 1-2 to 2 1-2 tons Hay,
and is worth as a fer-
tilizer crop \$20 to \$25
per acre.

ITS GREAT VALUE FOR WINTER AND SPRING PASTURAGE.

The value of Crimson Clover for pasturage alone should commend it for universal use, as it furnishes continuous and most excellent pasturage during the late fall, winter and early spring. Wherever sown largely for pasturage the sowing of rye or barley with it will prove of decided benefit. The crop can be grazed during the winter, the cattle or sheep taken off it the end of March or early in April and a full crop made afterwards, which can also be cut for hay or green feed, and then it will leave the land in a very much better condition than before the Crimson Clover was sown.

USES, AND VALUE AS A SOIL IMPROVER.

In addition to its great value for pasturage, early green forage and hay, Crimson Clover is unquestionably one of the best soil improvers the farmer can use. It not only adds to the fertility of the soil, but puts the land in excellent condition for the crops which are to follow it. It also prevents the winter-leaching of land, conserves its fertilizing constituents, and will increase the quantity and quality of crops following it, wherever it is grown. Experienced farmers claim that it will increase the yield of corn fully one-third, and that it improves very considerably both the yield and quality of tobacco and cotton crops which follow a Crimson Clover crop.

BEST TIME TO SOW.

Sow at the rate of one peck (15 lbs.) to the acre, and, where practicable, sow at different times instead of sowing the whole crop at one seeding, as in some seasons the earlier seedings give best results, while in other years later seedings do the best. A firm seed bed is particularly desirable, and it is best sown on land that has been plowed some time previous to seeding. The seed should be covered with a smoothing harrow or weeder, and some of the most successful growers recommend rolling afterwards. It can be seeded from the first of July to the middle of October, making its full crop early the following May, so that the crop can be taken off or plowed under and followed by corn or other summer crops, the yield of which will be very much increased when following a crop of Crimson Clover. Price fluctuates. Present price (August 1st), \$3.00 per bushel; Trade-Mark Brand, \$3.15 per bushel. Will quote prices at any time upon request, or will always fill orders at lowest existing prices at time order is received.

LATE CRIMSON CLOVER.

This is about three weeks later in maturing than the ordinary Crimson Clover, and makes a larger growth. It is admirably adapted to follow in succession the ordinary Crimson Clover, and it will give much better results where it is sown principally for grazing. It will also make a larger yield of hay. Price, 10c. per lb.; about \$5.50 per bushel.

WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER.

This matures at the same time as the Late Crimson Clover, three weeks later than the ordinary Crimson Clover, making a larger and later growth, and is specially adapted for sowing for grazing, or where a large yield of hay is desired. The beautiful white blooms of this clover make a very attractive crop. We strongly recommend to our customers to sow at least a portion of their crop in this "White Blooming Crimson" Clover, as it has many points of superiority over the ordinary Crimson Clover, and proves a particularly desirable and valuable supplement to that crop. Price, 12c. per lb.; about \$6.00 per bushel.



Crimson Clover.

Corn following a
CRIMSON CLOVER CROP
will be increased fully one-third
in yield.

ABOUT WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS SEED.

NELSON CO., VA., June 5, 1902.—I sowed your Lawn Grass Seed two months ago, and fertilized it, and I have never seen such a stand in my life before. It looks as though it had been sown two years. C. CABELL ROBINSON.

HAIRY, or WINTER VETCH.

ALSO CALLED SANDVETCH. (*Vicia Villosa*.)

The Largest Yielding and Most Nutritious of Winter and Spring Forage Plants. Makes Splendid Grazing, a Heavier Crop than Clover, Stands Cold Weather Better, and is Superior as a Soil Improver.

Hairy or Sandvetch makes one of the largest yielding and most nutritious winter and spring forage crops grown. If desired to feed green, the crop should be cut when it commences to blossom, and it gives the best of results if fed with coarse hay or corn fodder. The yield of green forage on good soils amounts to six to ten tons per acre, and sometimes, on rich soils, from twelve to fifteen tons. The yield of dry hay, taken on this basis, would be from one and one-half to four tons per acre, and it has made an actual yield of seven tons per acre on very rich land. The yield depends much on the fertility of the soil and state of cultivation. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, making one of the richest and most nutritious feeds, increasing the flow and quality of milk, and being one of the best feeds to fatten and put animals in good condition. Vetches also furnish excellent winter and spring grazing, provided they are sown early.

The following are extracts from customers' letters, giving their experience and opinion in regard to vetches:

Captain M. B. Rowe, of the firm of M. B. Rowe & Co., who have made quite a reputation as breeders of thoroughbred cattle, writes as follows:

JULY 19, 1902.—After an experience of some years with Hairy Vetch, we regard it as one of the most valuable of the legumes. We sow it with winter oats in August, in the corn, and cut for hay the latter part of May or early in June, and put land in corn again, thus double-cropping and improving the land at the same time. The growth of the vetch is so heavy that it is sometimes difficult to cure, but, well cured, it is relished by stock of all kinds. We think highly of this crop, and have never entirely failed to get a stand.

M. B. ROWE.

Mr. J. Scott Parrish, of the Richmond Cedar Works, who has a large farm in Chesterfield county, Va., writes as follows:

JULY 18, 1902.—I have grown Sand Vetch for the last two or three years, and think it a most excellent feed after it is thoroughly seasoned, as it is a great milk producer and is eagerly eaten by cattle and horses.

J. SCOTT PARRISH.

Prof. C. L. Newman, Professor of the Arkansas Experiment Station, writes:

"I have grown the Hairy Vetch for some six or eight years, and am pleased with it for grazing, hay and green manuring. Sown in August, September or October, with grain or alone, it furnishes excellent winter and spring pasturage. Is perfectly hardy, and if not grazed too late in the spring, will make a moderately large yield of hay of good quality. I consider vetch a valuable addition to the Southern forage crop. For hay, I prefer sowing with one or two pecks of wheat per acre. Rye ripens too early for the vetch to attain full growth."

Hairy Vetch should be sown from July to October, broadcast, at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre, with three-fourths bushel of winter oats or a half-bushel wheat. The oats or wheat help to hold the vetches off the ground, enabling it to make a better growth, and making it more easy to harvest and cure the same properly. For hay the vetches should be cut just as the oats or wheat with which it may be sown are heading out.

Present price of the seed: 12 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 10 cts. per lb. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request. Special prices on large lots.



Hairy, or Winter Vetch.

ENGLISH WINTER VETCH. (*Vicia Sativa*.)

Very similar in growth to the Hairy Vetch (*Vicia Villosa*), and makes a most nutritious forage crop, furnishing excellent winter grazing and green food in the early spring. Also, makes a large yield of nutritious hay, and is an excellent soil improver. The seed of the English winter vetch can be sold at a lower price than Hairy winter vetch, and in some seasons seem to do equally as well. We recommended our farmers to sow at least a part of their winter forage of this variety. In ordering, please state whether you want the *Hairy Winter Vetch* or the *English Winter Vetch*. Price, 8 cts. per lb. In 100 lb. lots and over, 6½ cts. per lb.

WOOD'S PURE ANIMAL BONE.

A First-Class Article of Finely Ground Bone, Specially Recommended for Fall Use on Grain, Grass, and Clover Crops.

Pure animal bone is one of the best and most satisfactory fertilizers that the farmer can use. It can always be relied upon to give excellent results upon the growing crops, at the same time acting as a permanent improver, showing its results for several years afterwards wherever it is applied. It is the best of dry weather fertilizers, as if it is prevented by drought from acting, its strength still remains in the soil, and is thus available when seasonable weather comes on, or for later crops.

It is ordinarily used at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds to the acre, although heavier applications are frequently made. It should be covered or incorporated with the soil at the same time as applied, in order to prevent the escape of ammonia. The guaranteed analysis of Wood's Pure Animal Bone is as follows:

Ammonia,	3 to 4 per cent.
Bone Phosphate,	50 to 60 per cent.
Equivalent to Phosphoric Acid,	23 to 28 per cent.

Price, \$28.00 per ton; \$2.85 per bag of 200 pounds. Special prices on large lots.

SEED WHEAT.

The superiority of the Seed Wheat supplied by us has long been recognized, and our trade in the same has increased very rapidly each succeeding year, until now our sales run up into thousands of bushels each season.

Virginia Grown Seed Wheats

give the best
crop results
for the South.

The varieties we offer are the best and most productive kinds in cultivation and are all well adapted to this section and further South. Our seed stocks are grown on the best wheat lands in this section, and are carefully selected, clean, heavy grain. It has long been recognized that Virginia grown wheats give much better results, both for sowing in this section and further south, than northern or western seed. The extra outlay to procure first-class, productive seed wheat is very small when you consider the cost per acre and the increased yield of crops which result from sowing first-class seed.

PREPARATION OF LAND FOR WHEAT.

It is best to sow wheat on land following a cultivated crop, as this insures a good, clean seed bed. Most excellent results are also obtained when wheat follows a cow pea crop. It is always desirable to plow land intended for wheat at least two weeks before seeding, and it is better if it has been plowed much longer than that. The ground should be harrowed and cross-harrowed until a good, fine, firm seed bed is obtained. Wheat can be sown either broadcast or with a

grain drill, but it is very much better to sow it with a drill, as it not only gives a larger yield, but is not nearly so likely to winter-kill. Sow at the rate of one to one-and-a-half bushels per acre; during the month of October is best, although it can be sown later, especially further south, where it is considered safe to sow it up to the middle of December.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.

Before sowing the seed soak it for twelve hours in a solution of copper sulphate (bluestone) at the rate of one ounce of the sulphate to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water. Remove and drain the seed for ten minutes and then plunge it into a clear saturated solution of lime water. Use a burlap sack to hold the grain while being soaked. Treatment as above indicated is considered a sure preventive of smut, and, if you experience an unfavorable season, will increase the yield and quality of your grain to a considerable extent.

Our seed wheat is put up in new striped grain bags, uniformly $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the bag. Prices include bags, and are f. o. b. cars at Richmond. Prices named below are subject to change if the market price of wheat advances or declines materially from present (August 12th) prices. We will cheerfully quote prices at any time, or will always fill orders at lowest prices possible for best quality seed.

SMOOTH-HEAD, or BEARDLESS VARIETIES.

HARVEST KING. This is a new beardless longberry variety of wheat, being a decided improvement over the older beardless varieties, and at the same time making a quality of grain surpassed by none. We have had a large number of reports in regard to this wheat the past season of the most satisfactory nature, every one who grew it being well pleased with the large yield and quality of same. It is also a particularly hardy variety, standing the severe weather and unfavorable condition; much better than the ordinary kinds. The heads of Harvest King show up larger and fuller than any other variety we have seen, and we strongly recommend it to those who wish a first-class yielding wheat of the finest milling qualities. Price, \$1.50 per bushel; in 5 bushel lots and over, \$1.40.

CURRELL'S PROLIFIC. This splendid beardless wheat has given the most unbounded satisfaction wherever grown, both as regards quality and yield of grain, yields of thirty or forty bushels per acre being reported side by side with older varieties, which only yielded twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. We have never sold a variety which has created a greater sensation, or given more uniform satisfaction than this. The grain is about the same size as Fultz, but is a flintier and better milling wheat. It is a stiff-strawed wheat, healthy, strong grower, and medium early to ripen. Reports from both the Maryland and Pennsylvania Experiment Stations are both to the effect that it is the largest yielding and most satisfactory of all beardless wheats, and this is fully borne out by our customers' reports. We were unable to supply the demand for this variety last season, and we advise early orders this year so as to avoid disappointment. Price, \$1.40 per bushel; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.30 per bushel.

BEARDLESS FULCASTER. In this valuable new wheat we have a variety which surpasses the Bearded Fulcaster in yield and appearance; is fully equal to it in its fine milling qualities, and has the additional advantage that it is a smooth-head wheat. Parties who have grown it are enthusiastic in its praise. We have distributed it generally in all the wheat growing districts of the Southern States, and it has given the most satisfactory results. Price, \$1.40 per bushel; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.30 per bushel.

EVERETT'S HIGH GRADE. A wheat of Western origin, which has attained considerable popularity in some sections. It is a longberry beardless variety of excellent milling qualities, and has given very satisfactory yields wherever it has been grown. Price, \$1.40 per bushel. In 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.35 per bushel.

GOLDEN CHAFF. A new shortberry beardless wheat, which has been very largely grown throughout Southside Virginia, giving particularly satisfactory crop results, so much so that farmers in that section who have grown it in the past have been able to dispose of their crops at a considerable advance over the price of ordinary wheat for seed purposes. It is one of the earliest varieties to ripen; straw and chaff a beautiful golden color, grain well developed, hard and flinty, making a first-class milling wheat. Makes a strong and vigorous growth, and is singularly free from rust or blight. We regard this as a specially satisfactory variety, and one that is well adapted to the South. Price, \$1.40 bush.; 5-bush. lots and over, \$1.30 bush.

FULTZ. An old standard beardless variety, which continues in favor in all sections. It has a good berry, stiff straw, is very hardy, and usually free from rust. Price, about \$1.20 per bush.

RED MAY WHEAT. Popular Southern variety, usually ripening in May in Georgia, but not so early in more Northern States. It is an early ripening prolific sort. Price, \$1.20 per bushel. Special prices on large lots.

PURPLE STRAW, OR BLUE STEM WHEAT. A fine, productive, beardless wheat, in high favor in the South. Makes very best quality of flour. Price, about \$1.20 per bushel.



Currell's Prolific Wheat.

SEED WHEAT—Bearded Varieties.

The longberry or bearded wheats are usually considered superior in yielding qualities to the shortberry or beardless varieties, and are more generally sown in our best wheat sections. They are also especially adapted to low grounds or good, rich soils.

DIETZ MEDITERRANEAN. A superior longberry variety that has yielded well and given the best results wherever sown in this section. It makes one of the best milling wheats in existence, and millers always pay the top price for it. It stands up well, and stands adverse conditions of weather better than almost any other variety. We strongly recommend it to our customers as one of the most satisfactory longberry wheats in cultivation. Price \$1.40 per bushel; in 5 bushel lots and over, \$1.30 per bushel.

FULCASTER. This cross-bred wheat, from the Fultz and Lancaster is a most valuable and popular sort. It is one of the best yielding and most reliable wheats. Has unusually large heads, stands up well, and so far has been rust proof; brings the highest market price as a milling wheat. Price, about \$1.20 per bushel.

LANCASTER. An old standard variety of longberry wheat, greatly prized by farmers, and always selling at the highest market price. It is the best variety for stiff or low grounds. Price, \$1.20 per bushel.

We expect also to have stocks of Tuscan Island, Eclipse, and other desirable wheats, prices of which will be quoted on request.

WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEED.

SOW

Lawn Grass

in the **FALL.**

IT DOES MUCH BETTER

than in **SPRING.**

For fall seeding we would recommend particularly our **Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.** Under favorable conditions this will give a nice, green lawn six weeks after seeding, and if sown during August, September or October it makes a beautiful green lawn during the winter and spring, and with a little care and attention during the summer, a most satisfactory lawn all the year round.

Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Mixture is recommended particularly for light, sandy or thirsty soils, where care and attention cannot be given during a season of heat or drought.

Where a combination of both lawn and grazing is desired, **Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass** is to be especially recommended.

We have issued a special circular about the preparation, seeding and care of lawns, which we will take pleasure in mailing free of charge to any one requesting it.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS.

This will form a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that, with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, or for small yards one quart to 300 square feet. Price, per quart, 25c.; if sent by mail, 30c.; peck of 5 lbs., \$1.25; bushel of 20 lbs., \$4.00; per 100 lbs., \$18.00.

WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS.

This grass is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for large places, where a lawn and grazing combined are desired. We have had numerous requests for such a grass for sowing in groves and large fields for lawn and pasturage purposes combined. The grasses of which this is composed are not as fine-growing as those used in our Evergreen Lawn Grass, but will be very satisfactory where special attention cannot be given to same. Sow at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. per acre. Price, 25c. per lb.; 5 lbs. for \$1.00; bushel of 20 lbs., \$3.50.

WOOD'S DROUGHT-RESISTING LAWN MIXTURE.

This lawn mixture is specially put up to resist extremes of heat and drought, which are so often experienced in the Southern States. It will also succeed and do well on light or sandy soils where other lawn mixtures do not succeed. Careful experimenting has convinced us that this mixture will give most satisfactory results, both as a summer and a winter lawn grass, but especially to stand the hot, dry spells in summer, which usually cause lawns to become brown and bare. It is composed of grasses specially adapted to withstand heat and drought, and, at the same time, we have also combined grasses with it which will give a most satisfactory lawn during the fall, winter and spring. **Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Mixture** will, we feel sure, meet a long-felt want. This mixture can be sown in February, March or April; in this section March or April seeding is best. Sow at the rate of one pound to 400 square feet, or 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre. Price, 50c. per lb.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 45c. per lb.

WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER.

A splendid fertilizer to keep lawns vigorous and in a green, growing condition all through the year. One of the principal drawbacks to obtaining and keeping satisfactory lawns is the fact that the nutriment gets exhausted from the surface soil, thus impoverishing the roots of the grass and causing it to die. An application of our Lawn Enricher in the spring and fall will help the grass wonderfully. It is also a good plan to apply it during rainy spells in the summer. The Lawn Enricher is practically odorless, and composed of fertilizing ingredients which, from practical experience, have given the very best results, not only to invigorate the lawn, but to conserve the moisture in the soil, so as to make the grass stand hot, dry weather better. The Lawn Enricher is a complete lawn and grass fertilizer, and the best that can be used when putting down new lawns.

Directions for Using.—In applying this fertilizer scatter as evenly as possible over the surface. It can be applied to lawns at any time except during drought, but the best results can be obtained by using it during the months of September and October and the early spring. For making new lawns it should be applied at the rate of 25 lbs. for 1200 square feet, or at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre. As a top-dressing for old lawns, use from 400 to 500 pounds per acre, or for small yards, 5 pounds to each 300 square feet. Price, 5-lb. package, 25c.; 10-lb. package, 40c.; 25-lb. bag, 85c.; 100-lb. bag, \$2.75; per ton, \$45.00.

SEND FOR OUR
SPECIAL
LAWN GRASS
CIRCULAR

telling about preparation,
seeding, and care of
Lawns, etc. Mailed free
on request.

VIRGINIA GRAY WINTER OATS.

The best time for seeding winter oats is in August and September. When sown early, and they get established, they are as hardy as wheat, and will stand as much cold as that crop. They make a good growth before winter sets in, and in the South furnish excellent grazing during late fall and winter and early spring without injury to the grain crop afterwards. Their turfing and stooling qualities are remarkable, and when thinly sown, under anything like favorable conditions, they soon spread and cover the ground with a thick, heavy growth. The yield of grain is large, and from 50 to 70 bushels can reasonably be expected to the acre on good soil. On rich soil and under favorable circumstances, they have yielded over 100 bushels to the acre. The grain is of a dark gray color, with distinct stripe, heavier than the ordinary oat, and weighs 35 to 40 pounds to the measured bushel.

While it is better to sow these in August or September, they are frequently seeded as late as the first of November. Earlier seedings, however, are best. They should be sown at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present prices of our **Trade-Mark Brand**, 80 cts. per bush.; choice quality, 75 cts. per bush.; bags included.

SOUTHERN RED RUST PROOF OATS.

It has been unquestionably proven that the Southern Red Rust Proof Oats yield better and give better crop results than the western-grown seed. These oats are very popular throughout the South especially on the light sandy soils of the coast region. They are also preferred for low grounds or in situations where other oats are much inclined to rust. They make a large yield of fine, heavy grain. They are usually sown from September through March. Price fluctuates. Present price of our southern-grown **Trade-Mark Brand**, best and cleanest quality, 65 cts. per bush.; choice quality, 60 cts. per bush. We shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time.

WINTER RYE.

This crop is used all over the South for winter pasturage, early green feed, and for green manuring, as well as for grain. It can be successfully sown as early as July and as late as December. It is a very common practice to sow this at the last working of corn and cotton crops, and it makes an excellent and successful crop grown in this way, at the same time keeping the soil in better condition for succeeding crops by preventing winter leaching. Sow at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. Price fluctuates. Our present price is 80 cts. per bush. Will quote prices at any time.

WINTER BARLEY—SOUTHERN GROWN.

Winter Barley
makes more and
better grazing
than Rye
and a stronger and
more nutritious
feed.

This stools out more and makes better fall and winter grazing than any other grain; also makes a very strong, nutritious green feed or hay if cut before the grain forms, or it makes a large and most satisfactory yield of grain. Can be constantly grazed during the winter and spring, and is ready to cut two weeks ahead of wheat. It is well adapted for seeding at the last working of corn or cotton, and prevents the winter leaching and washing of soils by winter rains.

Sow at the rate of one-and-a-half to two bushels to the acre broadcast.

Southern-grown Fall or Winter Barley is the only kind that should be sown in this section. Spring Barley is of very little value compared to this for sowing in the South. Our Winter Barley is choice Southern-raised seed. Price fluctuates. Present price is 85 cents. per bushel. Will quote prices at any time upon request.

WOODBURN STOCK FARM, ANDERSON CO., S. C.—I regard Barley as a much better and richer feed than rye in every respect, as a green feed and as a grain feed. First, it will yield on good land, and sown at the right time, say 15th to 20th of September, or as late as the 10th of October, 40 to 50 bushels per acre of grain. I am sowing it largely now instead of Red Rust Proof Oats, as it stands winter better, will not kill out in time of severe cold spell, and I get better results. It will yield three times as much per acre as rye, so there is no comparison in the value as a money crop in rye as there is in the barley crop, and as for pasturage, it is far better. B. HARRIS.

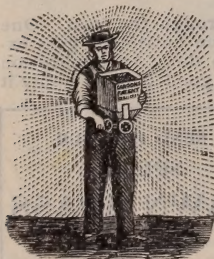


Virginia Gray Winter Oats.

CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER.

For Sowing Seed Grain, Clover Seed, Etc.

The best Seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of grain, clover seeds, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows more uniformly, and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. Price, \$3.00.



WHITE CO., TENN., March 1, 1902.—I sowed a bushel of Sand Vetch the last of November, three years ago. It was a terribly cold winter, but when the weather turned warm in the spring you never saw anything on earth come out of the ground like the Vetch did, and I never saw half as much hay from anything on the same amount of ground. Four head of horses and two milch cows could not keep it down. W. J. FARRISS.

CLOVER SEED.

In purchasing Clover Seed, always buy the best quality it is possible to procure, as, although the price may seem high, it is much cheaper than buying a poor quality at a low price. The low-priced seeds are usually badly cleaned, of poor germination, and very often contain mixtures of weed seeds and seeds of other cultivated plants. It is often the case that a farmer will buy low-grade clover seed, intending only to use it for green manuring, and not caring whether there is a small proportion of weed seed in it or not. The weeds, however, fall far short of the clover in valuation for this crop. It can very readily be seen that if the best sample of clover, selling at 12 cents per pound, germinates ninety-eight per cent., it is cheaper to buy this than a secondary grade at 10 cents per pound, having only seventy-five per cent. of germinating clover in the sample. We therefore would advise all farmers to purchase our Trade-Mark Brand seed, particularly in Clover.

CRIMSON OR ANNUAL CLOVER. See page 2 for full information.

LUCERNE OR ALFALFA.

Lucerne or Alfalfa is one of the best crops that the farmer can sow to stand hot summer weather, and for a crop to depend upon during summer droughts. It is also one of the most valuable crops the farmer can grow, whether we get droughts or not, as it will yield four or five cuttings a year of most excellent feed. It grows during dry weather better than any crop we know of. Its beautiful green and growing appearance during droughts, when everything else appears dry and brown, is due to its deep-rooting propensities, and when sown on soils with gravelly or light subsoil which its roots can penetrate, it will outyield any other grass or clover crop when it once gets well established. The best time for seeding Lucerne or Alfalfa is in the fall—from August to the middle of October. A good firm seed bed is necessary in order to get a good stand of Alfalfa, and the ground should be ploughed sometime previous to seeding and harrowed and cross-harrowed several times so as to give a good preparation. Some farmers recommend the seeding on wheat or oat stubble land, simply preparing the land by running the cutaway, disk or sharp-toothed harrow over it before seeding. The seed should be sown either broadcast or in drills at the rate of 20 pounds per acre.

After Alfalfa is once well established, it will last for a number of years. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand Alfalfa, which is new, strong-germinating seed, 15 cts. per lb.; \$7.50 per bushel of 60 pounds.

RED CLOVER. (*Trifolium Pratense*.)

One of the most valuable farm crops, and is largely used for pasturage and hay and as an improver of the soil. Red clover on good land will yield two or three cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality feed. Like other leguminous plants, Red Clover draws largely for its sustenance from the atmosphere, gathering nitrogen and other constituents required by cultivated crops; its roots penetrate deeply, drawing from the subsoil, thus acting as a soil improver, and not only increasing the productiveness of the land, but putting it in better condition than before. In some sections of the South it is the custom, where tobacco and cotton are largely grown, to "test" fields every few years. It would be vastly better if, instead of leaving these lands unoccupied, they were sown in Red Clover. In this way farmers would not only get a crop of forage, but the land would be very much improved by this crop being grown on the soil. Clover, intelligently used, is the farmer's best friend, not only furnishing most nutritious feed, but restoring fertility to worn-out lands. It is strongly to be recommended, however, that clover be used in a rotation of crops, and not grown successively off the same fields. A top dressing of 200 pounds of land plaster to the acre on clover in the spring improves the growth wonderfully. Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. Can be sown either in the fall or spring. September and March are the best months for seeding clover. When sown by itself, sow ten to twelve pounds per acre. Sown with Orchard Grass, six or seven pounds of clover with one-and-a-half bushels of Orchard Grass per acre will give a liberal seeding. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand Red Clover seed, choicest and cleanest quality, about \$6.00 per bushel. Choice quality seed, about \$5.75 per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER. (*Trifolium Pratense*.)

This is a selection of the Red Clover, and is similar to it both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger, and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils; or to seed with Timothy, as it matures about the same time. The appearance of the seed of this is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the two by the appearance of the seed. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty in any way, simply using every reasonable care to supply Mammoth, or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself, or with Timothy six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding. Price fluctuates. Present price (August 10th) for our Trade-Mark Brand is \$6.25 per bushel. Choice quality seed, about \$6.00 per bushel.

ALSIKE CLOVER. (*Trifolium Hybridum*.)

Makes a good pasturage on stiff, moist soils, but its chief value is for hay. It will stand any amount of cold, but does not like too much heat, hence it is more suited to the alluvial valleys of our mountains than to the coast region of the Southern and Southwestern States. As Alsike Clover flowers later than Red Clover, it is more suitable to sow with Timothy. Price of Trade-Mark Brand seed, per lb., 18 cts.; bushel, about \$8.50.



LUCERNE, or ALFALFA CLOVER.

WHITE CLOVER. (*Trifolium Repens*)

This variety does well in almost any kind of soil, but prefers moist situations. It will thrive better on land containing iron than any other kind of clover. It is largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of five or six pounds per acre. Price, 25 cts. per lb.; 5-pound lots and over, 22c. per lb. Bushel prices on application.

BURR CLOVER.

This is a hardy, rank-growing plant, which has been found valuable for winter pasturage in the South, particularly in the Gulf States. Sowing on scarified Bermuda sod in the fall, as soon as Bermuda is killed down by frost, Burr Clover comes up and grows during the winter, thus furnishing, in connection with that grass, all-the-year-round pasturage. The plant matures its seed early in the spring, and disappears about the time Bermuda grass resumes growth. It produces seed abundantly after the first year, and no reseedling is necessary, unless the clover has been pastured so closely as to prevent it from maturing seed, but the sod must be scarified each fall to give the clover seed a chance to get its roots in the soil below the layer of Bermuda roots. The scarifying is also beneficial to the Bermuda grass. Burr Clover produces its seeds in slender, prickly pods, which become spirally wound up into a ball or burr. Price, 30 cts. per lb.; \$1.50 per bushel of 10 lbs.

MELILOTUS, or WHITE BOKHARA.

This is proving quite a valuable crop in some sections of our country as a soil-improving crop and for forage. It is also largely used for bees. It will grow on hillsides, galls and poor soils where other clovers will not thrive, and when used early makes an early feed, but when the crop is fully grown, cattle do not relish it so well. We would recommend it principally for situations where other clovers do not thrive to advantage, and it will be found to be particularly valuable to prevent washes on hillsides, etc. Price, 20 cts. per pound; prices in quantity quoted on application.

WOOD'S GRAIN PASTURAGE MIXTURE.

A Combination of the Best Grazing Varieties of Wheat, Winter Rye, Winter Barley, and Winter Turf Oats. Furnishes Splendid Yield of Continuous Grazing During the Fall, Winter, Spring and Early Summer.

Sowing different kinds of grain in mixture not only produces a much larger yield of grazing, but it furnishes more continuous grazing, and lasts much later in the season than sowing one or two kinds of grain alone.

Wood's Grain Pasturage Mixture is composed of the best grazing varieties of wheat, winter rye, winter barley, and winter turf oats, mixed in proper proportions to give the best results, and will make the quickest and most satisfactory winter, spring and early summer pasturage that can be put in. Farmers who have not tried this grain mixture will be surprised at the large amount of rich and nutritious pasturage that it will furnish, and the length of time it can be grazed. It should be sown at the rate of two bushels per acre at any time in August, September or October. Price, 90 cts. per bushel, bags included.

The following extracts from customers' letters show the value and how much our **Wood's Grain Pasturage Mixture** is appreciated by those who have sown it:

BEDFORD CO., VA.—I sowed Wood's Grain Pasturage Mixture in an old orchard containing three and three-fourths acres last fall. It has made fine pasturage for three Jersey cows, a bull and the family horse. In fact, they could not keep it down, and still feed on it. It was sown by hand, and, with the seed, 400 pounds pure bone meal was used.

J. T. GIBSON.

DINWIDDIE CO., VA.—Your Grain Pasturage Mixture can't be beat. It fills the bill entirely. Any one giving it a fair trial wouldn't be without it again.

CROSEY & MITCHELL.



CANADA FIELD PEAS.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.

Canada Field Peas sown in November or December and covered deeply come up early in the spring, and grow off rapidly as soon as the weather opens up. They usually make a splendid yield, which can be fed green or cured admirably for hay or dry forage; also making a good soil improver when turned under like cow peas or clover, but its greatest value is as a forage crop. Canada Field Peas are best sown with Oats, at the rate of one bushel of Peas to three-fourths bushel Winter or Rust Proof Oats to the acre. Or, if sown by themselves, sow at the rate of one and a half bushels of Peas to the acre. They should be covered deeply with a heavy harrow, or plowing them in with a single-horse plow is probably the best. Sowing with Oats is a decided advantage, as the Oats help to hold the Peas off the ground, enabling them to make a better growth and as both mature together, they make a splendid combination of feed, greatly relished and very nutritious for all farm animals. The Canada Field Pea is entirely different from the Cow or Stock Peas, and is really a field variety of the English or Garden Peas. It is very extensively used as a field crop in Canada and the Northern States. Price, \$1.40 per bushel; cotton bags, 15 cents extra. Price fluctuates.

WOOD'S HIGH GRADE GRASS SEEDS.

**Sow
Grass Seed
alone,
and not with a
grain crop.**

The fall seeding of grass and clover seeds is to be specially recommended. Grass and clover seeds sown in the fall by themselves, and not with a grain crop, will make a good crop the following season. This method of sowing is also to be strongly recommended on account of securing a much better stand of grass and clover. Then, too, you get a crop of grass so much earlier.

September is the best month in the fall for seeding grasses and clovers although they can safely be put in up to the middle of October. If sown after that time, it is better to defer sowing clover until the spring, although Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Top or Herd's Grass, Timothy, and similar grasses can be safely put in up to the first of November.

Any farmer who is not already convinced can easily satisfy himself as to the advantages of sowing grasses and clovers alone by leaving a strip of land unsown with grain crop. We are quite thoroughly convinced, from our own and our customers' experience, that it is only necessary to make the experiment, in order for any one to find out the superior stands and larger yield of grass which can be obtained when the grass is sown alone in preference to seeding with a grain crop.

WOOD'S GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS have attained the highest reputation for purity cleanliness, and germinating qualities, causing our business in same to become one of the largest in the country. Selling these seeds in the large quantities that we do, also enables us to supply same at the lowest possible prices for the best quality seeds.

The description and information that we give in our catalogue is especially full and complete. The description of the different varieties, the suggestive combinations with other kinds, the adaptability for various soils and conditions, with other information, will be found of especial use and value in arriving at correct conclusions as to the best varieties of grasses to use for the purposes which are desired to be obtained.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR GIVING BEST METHODS OF PREPARATION AND SEEDING.

We have issued a special Grass Seed Circular giving full information as to the soils adapted to the different grasses; time of seeding; preparation of soils; adaptability of the different grasses to various soils and conditions; care of pasture and meadows, with much other useful and valuable information to all interested in grass culture. We will take pleasure in mailing this circular to any one interested upon request. Do not hesitate to write for it, or any other special information desired. We cheerfully answer all correspondence.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

**This Splendid Grass Yields Three or Four Full Cuttings of
Most Nutritious Hay the Following Season from
Seed Sown in the Fall.**

Italian Rye Grass is one of the most valuable grasses for the South. Makes several cuttings of most nutritious hay the following season from seed sown in the fall. We have received reports from our customers of enormous yields of this most excellent and nutritious grass, and it has given particularly satisfactory and successful results in Virginia and North Carolina. Italian Rye Grass is an annual, and should be sown every year, at the rate of twenty-five to thirty pounds per acre. It can be sown during August, September, or October. It should be mown as early as the blossoms appear, or the hay will not be so good, and it can be cut every month from early spring if the soil and weather are suitable. If sown on rich bottom land, it will not be injured by overflows. We hope our agricultural friends will give more attention to this very valuable grass. There is a great deal of Rye Grass sold for Italian which is not true Italian. The seed we have been supplying has given most excellent results Per pound, 15 cts.; \$1.20 per bushel of 14 pounds.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

(Lolium Perenne.)

A quick-growing, very early-maturing grass, best adapted to strong, rich, moist clay soils, on which soils it will last several years. It furnishes good grazing and hay, but as it does not root very deeply, does not stand drought so well as some other grasses; does very well in mixture with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat. When sown by itself, sow thirty pounds per acre in spring or fall. Per lb. 12c.; bus. of 14 lbs., about \$1.00.

RESCUE or ARCTIC GRASS.

(Bromus Uniloides.)

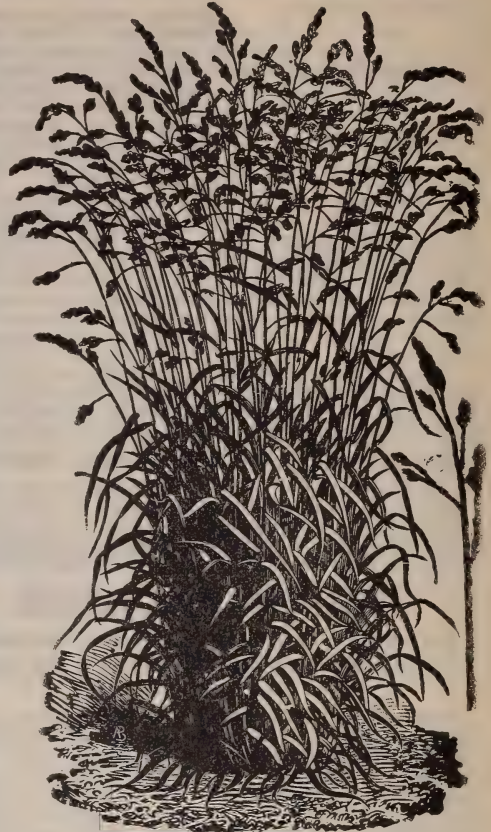
We strongly recommend to our customers to sow at least a small plot of this grass, as it is a specially valuable grass for fall, winter and spring pasturage, also making a large yielding hay grass. It is naturally an annual, producing its crop the first year after being sown, but if it is grazed closely and not allowed to go to seed, it may be used for pasturage two or three years. During the dry summer weather the tips of the leaves turn yellow, but this does not injure the grass, which remains green and produces fine foliage. This grass should be seeded in August or September, at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. per acre. The land should be deeply ploughed and well harrowed, and the seed lightly harrowed in, followed by a roller if practicable. This grass is very much superior to *Bromus secalinus*, which has been quite largely sold for Arctic Grass in some sections of the South. Price: Per lb. 15 cts.; in 25-lb. lots and over, 14c. per lb.



Italian Rye Grass.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

One of the most valuable hay pasturage grasses in cultivation, and it is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring, and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay, it can be cut twice in a season, and will yield nearly double as much as Timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first-class, containing, by analysis, more flesh and muscle-forming materials than Timothy, but is not quite so fattening as that grass. It ripens at the same time as Orchard grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay, it should be cut while in bloom. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than any other grass on light, medium, or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreages each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (eleven pounds) Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (fourteen pounds) Orchard Grass, and six pounds Red Clover. The addition of four pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass seed to the acre to this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent, and one that has given the most satisfactory results. Tall Meadow Oat Grass seed is short crop, and higher in price than usual this season. Price, per lb. 20c.; Trade-Mark Brand seed, \$1.65 per bushel; choice seed, \$1.60 per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote existing prices on request at any time.



ORCHARD GRASS.

One of the most valuable hay pasturage grasses for this section. Does well on nearly all soils.

ORCHARD GRASS. (*Dactylis Glomerata.*)

One of the best and most reliable grasses for the Middle and Southern States, either for hay or pasturage. It succeeds well on nearly all soils, but does best on upland, loamy, or moderately stiff soils. It starts early in the spring and continues well into winter. It is of quick growth and relished by stock, especially when young, and bears close grazing. It makes excellent hay, and gives the very best results mixed and grown with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, as suggested under the head of Tall Meadow Oat Grass. It should be cut when in blossom, as the hay is injured if the seed is allowed to ripen. It can be sown in the spring or fall, either with grain, or alone. Sow two bushels per acre if sown alone, or with Red Clover, one and one-half bushels of Orchard Grass and seven pounds of Clover, are the quantities usually sown. Price fluctuates. Present price of our Trade-Mark Brand: Per lb. 15c.; bus. of 14 lbs. \$1.75; choice seed, \$1.65 per bus. We will quote prices at any time upon request.



RED TOP or HERD'S GRASS.

RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS.

This grass makes excellent pasturage and good crop of fine quality hay, and succeeds on a greater variety of soils than any other grass in general use, giving very good results on light soils and the very best results on heavier, moist, or low ground soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, and matures its crop at the same time as Timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with Timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterwards. When it gets well established it spreads, and will gradually supplant other grasses. The grades of the seed usually sold are the grade in the chaff, known as "Prime" and the "Fancy Clean" seed, which is the seed cleaned from the chaff and all impurities. We would strongly advise our customers to sow the Fancy Clean seed in preference to the Prime, or the seed in the chaff, as it will give much better and more satisfactory results. Our Trade-Mark Brand of the Fancy Clean Red Top is of extra fine quality, and carefully cleaned from impurities. We can also furnish the Choice and Prime Fancy Red Top as usually sold. It requires about 8 to 10 pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Clean seed, or 3 to 5 bushels of the Prime seed in the chaff. When sowing with Timothy, sow five pounds of the Fancy Clean seed and eight pounds of Timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand Fancy seed 12 cts. per lb.; per 100 lbs., \$10.50. Prices fluctuate; quoted upon application. Prime Red Top, in the chaff, about 30 cts. per bushel of 10 pounds.

CRESTED DOG'S TAIL.

A valuable pasturage grass, largely used in mixtures recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hill-sides. (See Special Mixtures, page 13.) Per lb., 40c.

TIMOTHY. (*Phleum Pratense*.)

Timothy.

strongly recommend it to our customers. The price of the seed is at present rather high, but indications are that as it comes into more extended use the seed will be sold at a lower price; and we recommend that all of our customers sow at least a small plat of this grass, so that they will know of its great value. As the seed is easily saved, it will also pay well to sow it to save seed either to sell or to resow, as may be desired. U. S. Bulletin No. 14, on "Economic Grasses," says of this grass:

"A tall, leafy perennial, little affected either by drought or cold, and thrives well in the shade. It succeeds best on stiff, wet lands and on wet, floody fields, and will grow fairly well upon rather dry, sandy soil. The root stocks are very strong and creep extensively, making this grass particularly valuable for binding banks of rivers and ditches where the water supply is ample. It does not attain its full size until the second year, and if designed for hay, should be cut before flowering."

Our experiments with this grass were conducted on ordinary uplands, rather gravelly soil, where it succeeded admirably, and, from our experience, we believe it will do well on almost any class of soils. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. It will make an admirable grass for sowing in mixture for permanent pasture. Price of seed, 50 cts. per pound.

MEADOW FESCUE, RANDALL, or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS.(*Festuca Pratensis*)

This should be very much more largely used than at present. It makes a very good hay and pasture grass, and is particularly valuable for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is very popular in Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee and the mountainous districts of North Carolina, where it is very highly appreciated as a large-yielding, nutritious pasturage and hay grass. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the South, and should be very largely used in pasturage and hay mixtures, being specially suitable for sowing with Red Top and Timothy for hay, or with these and Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat for permanent pasturage. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of two bushels to the acre, if sown by itself. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand: Per lb. 20c.; about \$2.00 per bushel (14 pounds).

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. (*Poa Pratensis*.)

An excellent pasturage and lawn grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay and medium soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter and spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a very compact turf, making a fine pasturage when once established. It is best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasturage. Sow in the fall or spring at the rate of two to three bushels per acre. Trade-Mark Brand, Fancy Clean seed, per lb., 20 cts.; per bushel of 14 pounds, \$1.65. Special prices in quantity.

This makes one of the most popular, nutritious and salable of hay grasses. It is best adapted for sowing on clay or heavy loams, low lands or in mountainous districts, although it will do well on any good stiff, loamy soils, provided moisture is abundant. It does not succeed nearly as well, however, as Orchard, Tall Meadow Oat or Herd's Grass on soils of a sandy or light loamy texture, and is not of as much value for pasturage as other grasses. The stand of Timothy will also be injured if grazed or cut too closely. The yield of hay on good ground is from one-and-a-half to three tons per acre. The best clover to sow with Timothy is either the Sapling or Alsike, as they mature and ripen with Timothy. The practice of sowing the common Red Clover with Timothy is not advisable, as they do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue mature at the same time as Timothy, and are excellent grasses to sow with it both for hay and pasturage. They will increase the yield of hay to a certain extent, but will very largely increase the yield and value of the pasturage. Timothy by itself requires to be sown at the rate of about a peck (11 pounds) to the acre, or with clover, eight pounds of Timothy and six pounds of clover will give a good seeding. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and Clover should be sown in the following proportions: Six pounds Timothy, four pounds Clover, four pounds Fancy Red Top, one-half bushel Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasturage, on good loamy, clay or low ground soils. Timothy seed very short crop the past season, consequently prices higher than usual. Present price of our Trade-Mark Brand: Per lb. 10c.; per bushel of 45 lbs., \$2.75. Price likely to be considerably lower after September 1st.

REED CANARY GRASS.(*Phalaris Arundinacea*.)

Experiments in our trial-grounds convince us that this is one of the best permanent grasses that the farmer can put in. Sown in test plats with nearly all the cultivated grasses, it has made a larger and more leafy growth, and a growth that has impressed every one who has seen it. Inquiries which we have also made of parties who have had experience with this grass convince us that it is of the highest agricultural value, both for permanent pasture and hay, and we

CREEPING BENT GRASS. (*Agrostis Stolonifera.*)

This grass somewhat resembles the Red Top or Herd's Grass in growth and appearance, and is considered by many practical men as fully equal, or even superior, to that grass. It is certainly a splendid grass and well adapted for the South, and should be largely used in all lawn and pasturage mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, page 13.) It has creeping or stoloniferous roots, and spreads and holds to the soil in a very tenacious way. Per lb. 25 cts.

POA COMPRESSA. (Also called Native and Canada Blue Grass.)

Is very highly recommended by some authorities on grasses, both as a lawn and pasturage grass in the South. Our own experience with it has not been uniformly satisfactory, and, while it may give good results in mixtures, we would recommend to our customers in sections where it is untried and unknown to experiment with it on a small scale before sowing it extensively. Per lb. 15c.; bushel of 14 pounds, \$1.25.

MEADOW FOXTAIL. (*Alopecurus Pratensis.*)

Fine permanent pasture grass, which does not come to perfection until two or three years old. It is splendid in mixtures for soils of intermediate quality as to moisture or dryness. (See Special Mixture, page 13.) It resembles Timothy, but is three to four weeks earlier, being one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring. No grass bears the hot sun better, and frequent mowings do not injure it. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 25c.

RED FESCUE. (*Festuca Rubra.*)

Valuable hay and pasturage grass, especially for permanent mixtures. It has creeping roots, which in dry and sandy soils are often as strong as wire-grass. Sow about two bushels per acre, if sown by itself; it is best, however, to sow this with other grasses. (See our Special Mixtures, pp. 13, 14.) Per lb. 20c.; per bus. (14 lbs.) \$2.25.

SHEEP FESCUE. (*Festuca Ovina.*)

Is a densely tufted perennial grass for dry, sandy and rocky soil where scarcely any other species will grow. It roots deeply, and forms dense short turf, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds, where the soil is sandy. It affords wholesome food for cattle, especially sheep. Specially recommended for pasturage mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, pp. 13, 14.) Sow about 25 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 20c.; bus. of 14 lbs. \$2.25.

HARD FESCUE. (*Festuca Duriuscula.*)

This does not produce so much as many other grasses, but it thrives well in dry situations where other grasses would fail, withstands summer drought, is green through the winter, grows a foot or two high; a great pasture grass; valuable in mixtures. Per bushel (14 lbs.), \$2.25.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS.

An early, nutritious grass. Does well under trees, as it is especially suited for shady places. Recommended for lawn and pasturage mixtures. Per lb. 35c.

ROUGH STALK MEADOW GRASS. (*Poa Trivialis.*)

A valuable grass to cultivate in moist, sheltered soils, possessing highly nutritive qualities, coming to perfection at a desirable time, and being exceedingly relished by cattle, horses and sheep. Per lb. 35c.

HUNGARIAN, or AWNLESS BROME GRASS. (*Bromus Inermis.*)

Comparatively a new grass in this country, but in Hungary, Europe, its principal home, it is the chief meadow grass of the sandy moorlands. It grows coarse, resembling Orchard Grass; prefers light, dry soil. It roots deeply, and stands protracted droughts well, and will thrive upon soils too poor and dry to grow anything else but broom sedge, hence is valuable for such situations, both for grazing and hay, and especially in mixtures with other grasses. In our tests of this grass it does not prove equal to either Orchard or Tall Meadow Oat Grass. It has, however, been talked up very much in the agricultural press, especially in the West, and is worthy of extended trial. Sow at the rate of from two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Per lb. 20c.; bus. of 14 lbs. about \$2.00.

BERMUDA GRASS.

One of the most valuable pasturage grasses for the far South. Full information and description is contained in our Spring Catalogue. Recommended for spring seeding only. Per lb. 75 cts.

JOHNSON GRASS.

Recommended for spring and summer seeding only. Full description in our Annual Catalogue, which will be mailed on request. Per bushel (24 lbs.), about \$1.75.



HUNGARIAN, or AWNLESS BROME GRASS.
One of the best hay and pasturage grasses for poor dry and sandy soils.

Planet Jr. and Iron Age Implement Catalogues, giving descriptions and interesting information about Garden Implements, their uses, etc., will be also sent to any one interested.

WOOD'S CELEBRATED GRASS AND CLOVER SEED MIXTURES.

Mixtures for Hay.

Mixtures for Pastures

Special Mixtures for Different Soils and Purposes.

We are constantly in receipt of letters from our customers speaking in the highest terms of our Special Grass Seed Mixtures, and the advantages of seeding these mixtures over the way in which grasses are usually sown. We give below extracts from two letters received from our customers regarding same:

PITTSYLVANIA Co., VA.—Last summer we purchased some of your No. 2 Grass Seed Mixture, which we sowed on a lot last August, from which we have just cut a tremendous crop. This lot contained about two and a half acres, and yielded us about five tons of elegant hay. We are very much pleased with the mixture you recommended and sent.

PENN & RISON.

STAFFORD Co., VA.—I consider Wood's Special Grass Mixtures very much superior to sowing single grasses alone. The hay of the mixture is eaten with more relish by all kinds of stock than any single grass or clover. It also makes a nice thick and matted sod the first season, so that it withstands our hot and parching summer sun better than any single grass or clover sown alone. I have a nice field of grass now, from your mixture, where timothy and clover would burn up. I always mow land sown in the grass for pasture the first season, and must say that your special mixture for pasture has given me a nice crop of hay, with a nice crop of aftermath in view.

AUG. SORGENFREI.

The advantages of sowing grasses and clover seeds in mixtures has long been recognized, and the practice is increasing to a very remarkable extent all through the South. We were the pioneers in putting up special mixtures for different soils, and the results to our customers have been exceedingly satisfactory.

The special mixtures which we offer are the results of many years of experience and careful experiment, and we are constantly benefiting by our experience in improving the combinations of the different mixtures offered, as the grasses prove more successful in different mixtures on various soils. We are always glad to give our customers the benefit of our knowledge and experience in these matters, and will take pleasure in advising them as to their soils and purposes, if they will correspond with us in regard to same.

We have in the following mixtures combined grasses suitable for the various soils and use for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pastures are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth, and give a succession from the first of spring until late in winter, while for those desired more for cutting for hay, we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are prepared both as to quantity and varieties best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended.

In all of our grass mixtures we use the very best seeds only, the quality and purity of the seeds being our first consideration. The quantity handled enables us to give our customers the benefit of a very low price, even lower than if they purchased the seed separately.

We give below the kind of grasses contained in the different mixtures; all are mixed in suitable proportions as best adapted for the soils recommended.

MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5, For Permanent Pasture, but can be Mown.

Twenty-five pounds or over of any of these mixtures supplied at 100-pound rates.

MIXTURE No. 1.—For Light, Dry, Gravelly, or Sandy Soils.

Composed of the following grasses:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
Crested Dog's Tail,
Hard Fescue,
Sheep Fescue,

Meadow Fescue,
Orchard Grass,
Fancy Red Top,
Perennial Rye Grass,

Hungarian Brome Grass,
White Clover,
Red Clover,
Poa Compressa.

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 15c. per lb.; 100-pound lots and over, 13½c. per lb.

MIXTURE No. 2.—For Good Loam Soil.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
Meadow Fescue,
Poa Compressa,

Orchard Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass,
Fancy Red Top,

Italian Rye Grass,
Red Fescue,
Red Clover,
White Clover.

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.; 100 pound lots and over, 13c. per lb.

MIXTURE No. 3.—For Heavy Loam or Clay Soils.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail,
Orchard Grass,
Fancy Red Top,
Italian Rye Grass,

Meadow Fescue,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
Alsike Clover,
Red Clover,

White Clover,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass,
Creeping Bent.

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.; 100-pound lots and over, 13c. per lb.

MIXTURE No. 4.—For Moist Bottom Land.

Composed of the following grasses:

Creeping Bent Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Meadow Foxtail,
Timothy,

Orchard Grass,
Alsike Clover,
Wood Meadow Grass,
Meadow Fescue,
Fancy Red Top,

Rough Stalked Meadow Grass,
Italian Rye Grass,
Mammoth Clover,
Perennial Rye Grass.

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.; 100-pound lots and over, 13c. per lb.

MIXTURE No. 5.—For Wet Bottom Land.

Composed of the following grasses:

Rough Stalked Meadow Grass,
Fancy Red Top,
Italian Rye Grass,
Meadow Foxtail.

Meadow Fescue,
Timothy,
Alsike Clover,
Creeping Bent Grass,

Wood Meadow Grass,
Mammoth Clover,
Sheep Fescue.

Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.; 100-pound lots and over, 13c. per lb.

Nos. 6 to 9, For Mowing for Hay, but can be Grazed.

Twenty-five pounds or over of any of these mixtures supplied at 100-pound rates.

MIXTURE No. 6.—For Light, Dry, Gravelly or Sandy Soils.

Composed of the following grasses :

Orchard Grass,	Perennial Rye Grass,	Fancy Red Top,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,	Hungarian Brome Grass,	Meadow Fescue.
Red Fescue,	Red Clover,	

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.; 100 lb. lots and over, 13c. per lb.

MIXTURE No. 7.—For Good Loam Soil.

Composed of the following grasses :

Meadow Foxtail,	Orchard Grass,	Red Fescue,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,	Perennial Rye Grass,	Red Clover.
Meadow Fescue,	Kentucky Blue Grass,	

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb., 100-pound lots and over, 13c. per lb.

MIXTURE No. 8.—For Heavy Loam or Clay.

Composed of the following grasses :

Meadow Fescue,	Kentucky Blue Grass,	Fancy Red Top,
Orchard Grass,	Meadow Foxtail,	Red Clover,
Perennial Rye Grass,	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	Timothy.

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.; 100-pound lots and over, 13c. per lb.

MIXTURE No. 9.—For Moist Bottom Land.

Composed of the following grasses :

Fancy Red Top,	Meadow Fescue,	Alsike Clover,
Timothy,	Sapling Clover,	Rough Stalked Meadow.
Kentucky Blue Grass,		

Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.; 100-pound lots and over, 13c. per lb.

MIXTURE No. 10.—For Good Loam Soil, Shaded with Trees.

FOR PASTURE OR HAY, Composed of the following grasses :

Wood Meadow Grass,	Rough Stalked Meadow,	Fancy Red Top,
Orchard Grass,	White Clover,	Red Clover,
Hard Fescue	Italian Rye Grass,	Perennial Rye Grass,
Meadow Foxtail,	Kentucky Blue Grass,	Crested Dog's Tail.
	Meadow Fescue,	

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 15c. per lb.; 100-pound lots and over, 14c. per lb.

PREMIER BROADCAST SEED SOWER.

The Premier Broadcast Seed Sower is giving universal satisfaction wherever used, and is claimed to be the strongest, neatest, and most effective hand seed sower made. The Premier will sow any seed that is sown broadcast, such as oats, wheat, rye, rice, flax, millet, clover, timothy, grass seed, etc. Under ordinary conditions it will sow at a round about as follows: Wheat or rye, 50 feet; clover, flax, or millet, 40 feet; grass seed, 24 to 36 feet.

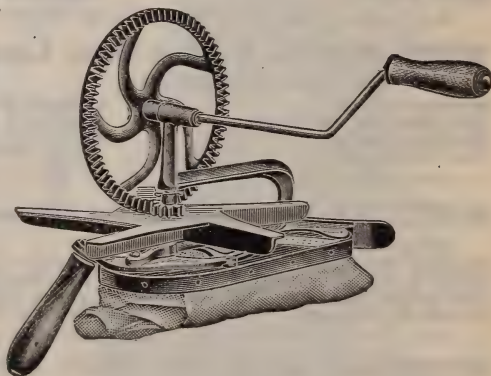
This is a low-priced seeder, but does very effective work, and while the Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower will probably prove a better implement in the long run, where much seeding is to be done, the Premier will give entirely satisfactory results. Price of Premier Seed Sower, \$1.25 each.

STAFFORD Co., Va., May 15, 1901.—The grass seed I bought of you last fall is doing splendidly. Orchard grass, from seeding year before last, stands 38 inches, and is just beginning to head out. It is the best I ever saw.

AUG. SORGENFEL.

MECKLENBURG Co., N. C., July 30, 1901.—The Wood's Special Grass Mixture which you sent me last fall has done very nicely indeed; better, in fact, than anything I have used before, and I shall probably send another order later.

F. C. ABBOTT.



**We Issue a Special Descriptive Catalogue of
FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, AND ALL NURSERY STOCK,**

which we will mail on application. Our Nursery Stock is home-grown, acclimated stock, and first-class in every respect. For planting in this section and further South, experience has proven that better results are obtained from stock grown in this section than from stock obtained from the North and West. If you desire to purchase large quantities of Nursery Stock, send us a list of your requirements for special prices.

Strawberry Plants.

We call particular attention to the varieties of Strawberry Plants which we offer on page 33. The varieties we offer have all been fruited and thoroughly tested in this section, and we can recommend them with confidence to our growers as the best and most profitable varieties in cultivation.

WOOD'S High Grade Vegetable Seeds

FOR FALL PLANTING.

FALL PLANTING of vegetable seeds has of late years been quite largely practiced by both private and market gardeners with very satisfactory and profitable results. It is capable of much larger development, and should prove very profitable.

ABOUT POSTAGE.—We pay postage on all seeds at packet, ounce and quarter pound rates. When ordered by mail in larger quantities, add 8 cents per pound or 15 cents per quart to cover postage. Pounds, quarts, pecks and bushels can be sent quickly and cheaply by express or freight. Richmond's facilities as a distributing point, and her favorable freight connections and cheap transportation charges assure shippers of prompt delivery and lowest cost for freight.

DELIVERED AT YOUR STATION.—If you will send us a list of goods wanted, we will quote you prices for the lot delivered at your station.

BEST VARIETIES FOR FALL PLANTING.

For descriptions, see our Annual Spring Catalogue.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Better and more satisfactory results follow fall setting of Asparagus Roots than when set in spring. For full directions about making beds and setting out roots, see our Annual Catalogue, mailed free on request.

Palmetto. Two-year-old roots, 90c. per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal. Two-year-old roots, 75c. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

BEANS OR SNAPS.

The fact that fall planted beans have proved quite profitable, and that they are one of the trucking crops that can be grown satisfactorily in the fall, explains the increasing acreage given to beans. The first plantings are usually made about August 10th, followed by successive plantings every ten days until the middle of September, or, further South, up to the end of September, the last planting being made so as to come in just ahead of frost. The following are the best for fall planting:

GREEN PODDED SORTS.

	Pkt.	Quart.	Peck.	Bushel.
Wood's Earliest Red Valentine, . . . . .	.05	20	\$1.00	\$3.50
Wood's Earliest Hardest, . . . . .	.05	20	1.10	4.00
Extra Early Refugee, . . . . .	.05	20	1.00	3.50
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod, . . . . .	.05	20	1.00	3.75
Giant Stringless Green Pod, . . . . .	.05	20	1.00	3.75
Mohawk or Brown Six Weeks, . . . . .	.05	20	1.00	3.50
Refugee, or 1,000 to 1, . . . . .	.05	20	1.00	3.50
Early Yellow Six Weeks, . . . . .	.05	20	1.00	3.50
Best of All, . . . . .	.05	20	1.10	4.00

WAX PODDED SORTS.

Dwarf Golden Wax, . . . . .	.05	25	1.25	4.50
Golden Eye Wax, . . . . .	.05	20	1.10	4.00
Dwarf Black Wax, . . . . .	.05	25	1.25	4.50
Currie's Rust Proof Wax, . . . . .	.05	25	1.25	4.50
Davis' Kidney Wax, . . . . .	.05	25	1.25	4.50
Wardwell's Kidney Wax, . . . . .	.05	25	1.40	5.00

BROCCOLI.

Resembles Cauliflower, but hardier, and on this account better for fall sowing. Sow in September, setting out in November to head up in the spring and early summer.

White Cape. Heads white, close and compact. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.75.

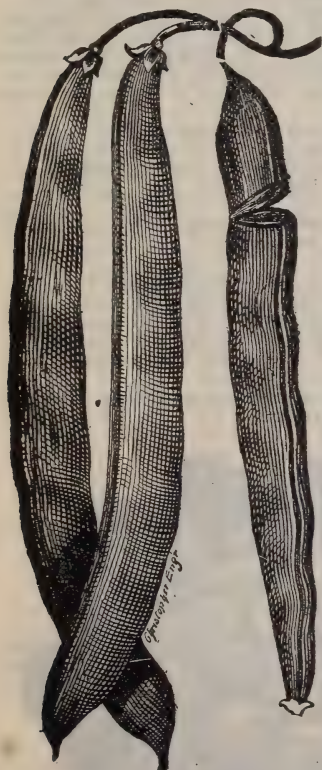
SUMMER SOWN ROOT CROPS.

During the last few seasons quite extended trials have been made with sowings of Beets, Carrots and Parsnips in July and August, and have been quite successful. The principal difficulty is to get the seeds to germinate during hot weather, which, however, may be overcome in a measure by thorough preparation. We do not recommend extensive sowings, but think our gardeners would do well to try them on a small scale. See our Annual Catalogue for varieties and prices.

COLLARDS.

In the South, Collards may be sown any time from February till November. For late use, sow after the first of August.

True Georgia or Creole. The old standard variety, which has been in use for years. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.



Wood's Earliest Red Valentine.

WOOD'S CABBAGE SEEDS.

Sow in September and Set Out in November for Spring and Earliest Summer Cabbage.

The record made by our cabbage seeds has been of great pride to us and satisfaction and profit to our customers, and our sales have increased enormously each year. For several years fall sown cabbage has been one of the best and most profitable crops to our Southern truckers, and we strongly recommend more extended seedings.



Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.

Wood's Extra Early. The earliest cabbage in our list, making large pointed heads, larger than the Wakefield, but not quite so solid. A rapid grower, and recommended to all desiring a first-class early cabbage. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. This celebrated cabbage is the result of most careful selection, and we have succeeded to a remarkable degree in producing the ideal market gardeners' first early cabbage, suited alike for the family garden and market. Not only is the head large for so early a cabbage, but the outside foliage permits of close planting, and its uniformity and reliability make it a general favorite. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.00.

Large, or Charleston Wakefield. This cabbage retains many characteristics of the Early Jersey Wakefield, but is larger, the heads often weighing fifteen to twenty pounds, and a little later in maturing. It is a combination of earliness, size, uniformity and solidity. Where these qualities are desired, this cabbage commends itself as a most profitable and desirable sort, whether for shipping, the home market, or the family garden. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$1.00.

Alpha. A new and improved extra early cabbage, introduced by one of the most famous cabbage growers on Long Island. Its general character is that of the Flat Dutch, but it is much earlier. Its strong points of value are: its earliness, remarkable solidity, freedom from superfluous leaves, and compactness of growth, permitting of closer planting than other varieties, and also its attractive form and shape. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; lb. \$3.00.

Winningstadt. Early; makes very firm, conical shaped, hard heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

Henderson's Early Summer. A splendid sort for market-gardeners, coming in just after the Wakefield. Makes large, fine, round heads; stands the heat well. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

Early Flat Dutch. One of the most popular and reliable of the medium early varieties. Makes large, flat, solid heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; pound, \$1.75.

Solid South. A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed if sown in the fall. Equally well adapted for

the family garden and for shipping. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 2 c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

Henderson's Succession. A good second early, solid heading cabbage. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Early Drumhead. A medium early round head cabbage; makes good, solid heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

All-Head Early. Second early; makes deep, flat, solid heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

All Seasons. Nearly as early as Early Summer and much larger. The heads are large and solid, round, flattened on top, and of the very best quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

The above are the best varieties for fall planting, although we can supply other varieties desired. Full information regarding all other sorts is contained in our Annual Descriptive Catalogue.

CAULIFLOWER.

Cauliflowers are very successfully and profitably grown in Florida and other trucking sections in the South, and we strongly recommend extensive trials. Fall plantings succeed best, making a profitable early summer crop.

Culture.—Sow in the open ground in September for transplanting in November. Work well, manure liberally, and give plenty of water; this is absolutely necessary. After they begin to head, fasten the leaves over the top to protect from the sun and keep white. They require plenty of manure, moisture and good culture. If these conditions are supplied, as fine cauliflowers can be grown in the South as anywhere, and they would be one of our best paying crops. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

Wood's Earliest Snowball. Careful tests of all the leading varieties have shown conclusively that this is best for Southern growers. It is the earliest to head and a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect heads, pure white, of the finest quality. Pkt. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00; lb. \$20.00.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Next to our Wood's Earliest Snowball, this is the earliest and best. It forms good, solid, pure white heads of fine quality: Pkt. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.; oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00; lb. \$18.00.

Cauliflower Plants. Ready in November. 50c. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.



Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower.

KALE.

Sow broadcast, or in drills eighteen inches apart. from August to the middle of October. Sow curled varieties at the rate of four pounds to the acre, the Smooth Kale eight pounds to the acre if broadcast, or four or five pounds in drills.

Early Curled Siberian (Blue Kale). Also known as *German Greens*. The best winter kale for general use.

The leaves are beautifully curled, of a light green color, and of splendid quality. Will stand the winter without protection. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.; 5 lbs. and over, 35c. per lb.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, or Norfolk. One of the most popular shipping sorts; very largely used in the Norfolk trucking district. The leaves are of a bright green color, beautifully curled. Sow in rows in August and September. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.; 5 lbs. and over, 55c. per lb.

Spring, or Smooth Kale. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety, which is largely sown both in the fall and spring, and makes a fine salad. Sown in the fall, it makes greens earlier than the winter sorts. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 15c.; 5 lbs. and over, 10c. per lb.

CORN SALAD.

A popular salad for winter and spring. Sow in August and September, in rows nine to twelve inches apart, and during severe weather cover lightly with straw or leaves. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 45c.

LETTUCE.

The growing of Lettuce in hot beds and cold frames for shipment during the winter and early spring has increased to a very large extent throughout the Southern trucking sections, and it has hitherto proved a most profitable crop. Our strains of Lettuce are the very best, and the largest truckers in the South are using them with the most profitable and satisfactory results.

For fall and winter use, sow in August, September and October. Transplant when large enough.

Wood's Cabbage. Unequaled by any sort, whether for forcing or open ground culture. Makes a fine, large, hard head. Very hardy, and exceedingly slow in running to seed. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Big Boston. No lettuce can equal this in size of heads, which are solid and of fine quality. Does equally well for forcing in frames as for open ground culture. For two or three years the demand for our strain has been greater than we could supply. This season's crop has turned out well, and we can fill all orders. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

California Cream Butter. Distinct in shape, heading up like a cabbage, and almost as solid. The color is light green, almost white; the flavor rich and buttery, and very tender. Specially recommended for fall planting. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.00.

Deacon. A fine lettuce, making large, dense heads. Forms a solid heart, which Blanchettes to a rich yellow color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

White Seeded Tennisball. A fine early sort, making splendid hard heads of the best quality. One of the earliest headers. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Black Seeded Tennisball. Similar to above, except seed are black. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Brown Dutch. One of the hardiest for outdoor fall planting. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.



Big Boston Lettuce.

ENDIVE.

A splendid salad for fall and winter use. Sow in August in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.10.

MUSTARD.

This is grown to a large extent in the Southern States. It is used the same as Spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The White and Black are cultivated chiefly for medicinal purposes and pickling. Southern Giant Curled and Ostrich Plume are the best varieties for general use.

Culture.—Sow during September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. Cut when about three inches high. Sow one ounce to eighty feet of drill, or broadcast five or six pounds per acre.

Ostrich Plume. An improved variety of Southern origin. The leaves are exquisitely crimped and curled. Of superior flavor, and splendid for garnishing. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Southern Giant Curled, or Creole. An improved sort, much esteemed in the South. Succulent, pungent, and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

White or Black. Used for salad. Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 25c.

Mustard Seed, for Pickling. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 15c.

New Inventions for Fruit Growers

ALLEN'S CHISEL PRUNER. Price, \$1.00.

A time and labor saver that will be appreciated by farmers and fruit-growers. It is operated from the ground. A quick, short stroke makes a clean cut, and is easily handled by the most inexperienced operator.

ALLEN'S PRACTICAL FRUIT PICKER. Price, \$1.00.

Saves its cost in one day. Can be operated from the ground, and is adjustable to any angle. The fruit does not fall directly into the lower receptacle of the bag, but into the heel or the upper portion, thus preventing any injury to the fruit.

ALLEN'S COMBINATION PRUNER. Price, \$1.00.

An improvement on all others. A Shear and Draw-Knife Pruner combined. Two perfect tools in one. Indispensable in caring for the Orchard, Garden and Lawn.

Special circular, giving full information of Allen's Tools, mailed upon request.

ONION.

The success made by onion growers in the South has been so great that we strongly advise those who have not heretofore followed our advice in this respect to devote a space, however small, just to prove what can be done with onions in the South. Sow in August or September in seed-bed in drills, transplant in October or November, or when the size of a goose quill, to rows twelve to fifteen inches apart and six inches between the onions, pinching off the roots, and they will make fine onions in the early spring.

BERMUDA ONIONS—GENUINE TENERIFFE SEED.

If large buyers will state quantity wanted, we will quote special price.

Bermuda Onions should be sowed in September, October or November, and in Southern Florida as late as January 1st. They often grow six inches in diameter; flavor delicate and mild. Make a profitable shipper. As you value your crop, do not use cheap seeds. Our stock is genuine Teneriffe seed, grown in the Canary Islands, and imported direct by us, and are superior strains.

White Bermuda. Flesh pure white; fine grained, of mild and pleasant flavor; outside skin straw color and very thin. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.25.

Red Bermuda. Differs from the white only in color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Extra Early White Pearl. The quickest grower of the white sorts: makes large pearly white onions, tender, mild, and of excellent flavor. Sow early in fall. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.00.

Silver Skin. Excellent for family use. Skin and flesh pure white; mild flavor; globe shape. The best white onion for sets. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.75.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Standard variety; globe-shaped; large size. One of the principal main crop sorts. Keeps well, and is a most desirable market or table onion. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Large Red Wethersfield. A very attractive onion. Medium early; skin purplish red and flesh purplish white. Pkt. 5c.; ounce, 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

Prize Taker, or Spanish King. Makes extra large onions and of particularly fine flavor. The skin is a rich yellow straw color, the flesh pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard; very handsome and attractive. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.



Mammoth Silver King. One of the largest onions in cultivation. The skin is a beautiful silvery white, flesh pure white, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. It matures early, and grows uniformly of large size and perfect form, flattened at the top. Recommended both for fall and spring planting. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

Australian Brown. Extra early, of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid, and keeps longer than any other sort. Form and appearance very attractive. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Copper King. Attains an enormous size, single onions often weighing four pounds. Skin reddish yellow, flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.00.

ONION SETS.

Culture.—All varieties may be set out in the fall. Plant every four inches in rows one foot apart and about half an inch deep, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Potato Onions, which should be planted nine inches apart in rows fifteen inches apart and covered to the depth of about an inch. Fall planting should be more generally practiced, as they have proved quite uniformly successful.

White Potato, or Multiplier. Differs from the old Potato Onion only in color, being pure white; of medium size, hardy, productive and of finest flavor. It is the best keeping onion we have ever grown. Qt. 15c.; peck, 90c.; bushel prices on application.

Yellow Potato Onions. The largest yielding and most profitable onion for the South. It is of large size and mild flavor. Grows from sets only; they never make seed. May be set out either in the fall or spring, and may be sold green as a bunch onion, or fully matured. Great care should be used in selecting sets, as many dealers, through ignorance, sell sets which resemble Potato Onion, but which have degenerated to such an extent as to be unworthy of

cultivation. Qt. 15c.; peck, 90c.; bushel prices on application.

Extra Early White Pearl. One of the best and most profitable varieties for fall planting. Is extra early, pure white color; mild and delicate flavor. They grow to a large size, and come in earlier than any other variety. Very popular in the trucking sections for early shipping. Qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel prices on application.

Yellow Danvers. Qt. 15c.; peck, 75c.; bushel prices on application.

Silver Skin. Qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel prices on application.

If to be mailed, add 10 cts. per quart for postage.

GARDEN PEAS.

Planted in the fall, peas are very desirable and quite profitable. In this section they should be planted in August, and further South up to September 20th. The following are the best for fall planting:

	Pkt.	Qt.	Peck.	Bushel.
Wood's Lightning Excelsior. The earliest pea in our list, . . . . .	.05	25	\$1.65	\$6.00
Eclipse. The earliest of the wrinkled peas, . . . . .	.05	30	2.00	6.50
American Wonder. A productive sort for family use, . . . . .	.05	30	1.75	6.50
McLean's Little Gem. A favorite early wrinkled sort, . . . . .	.05	25	1.65	6.00
Eliss' Everbearing. Second early; matures its pods in succession, . . . . .	.05	20	1.40	5.00
McLean's Advancer. A favorite second early; tender and sweet, . . . . .	.05	20	1.40	5.00
White Marrowfat. A strong grower; bears broad, thick pods, . . . . .	.05	15	.75	2.50
Black Eye Marrowfat. A good yielder; pods contain four or five large peas, . . . . .	.05	15	.75	2.50

Wood's Turnip and Ruta Baga Seeds.



Early Strapleaf White Globe Turnip.

Culture.—Sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills two feet apart, thinning out to six inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Ruta Bagas should be sown in July and early in August, and earthed up as they grow. The early turnips may also be sown in the spring. Sow one-and-a-half pounds to the acre in drills, two pounds broadcast; salad turnips require three pounds per acre.

Price, 5c. per oz., 15c. per quarter-pound, postpaid—all varieties, except Milan, which is 5c. per packet, 10c. per oz., 20c. per quarter-pound, postpaid.

WHITE-FLESHED VARIETIES.

	Per lb.	5 lbs. & over. Per lb.
Early Strapleaf White Globe. A new, quick-growing turnip, similar to our Improved Red Top Globe, except that it is pure white. It is of excellent quality and flavor, and will make a most desirable table and market variety, . . . . .	.35	.30
Early Red or Purple Top (strap-leaved). Early, desirable for private or market garden, . . . . .	.35	.30
White Flat Dutch (strap-leaved). Similar to Red Top, except it is pure white, . . . . .	.35	.30
Mammoth Red Top Globe. Round and handsome; good for market, garden or stock, . . . .	.35	.30
WOOD'S IMPROVED RED TOP GLOBE. A greatly improved strain of Red Top Globe; small tops, very uniform and handsome roots, . . . .	.40	.35
Southern Snow White Globe. An early round white variety of fine quality. Table or stock, . .	.35	.30
Pomeranian White Globe. A popular main crop sort for market, salad or stock, . . . . .	.30	.25
Extra Early Purple Red Top Milan. In flavor and table qualities the Milans unquestionably surpass any variety we have ever grown. Also remarkable for their quickness of growth, and are especially recommended as the best early turnips either for the market or private garden, . . . . .	.55	.50
Large White Norfolk. Largely grown for stock feeding, market and salad, . . . . .	.30	.25
Large White Hanover. A splendid second early white sort for stock or market, . . . . .	.35	.30
White Jersey Navet. One of the best table and market turnips, . . . . .	.35	.30
White Egg. A pure white, rapid-growing, egg-shaped sort, . . . . .	.40	.35
Long White Cowhorn. An excellent white table or stock-feeding sort, . . . . .	.40	.3

SALAD VARIETIES.

	Per lb.	5 lbs. & over. Per lb.
Southern Prize. Fine for stock or winter salad; hardy, and needs no protection, . . . . .	.35	.30
Seven Top. Grown only for winter salad. Very hardy, . .	.30	.25

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. A splendid stock-feeding sort, . . . . .	.35	.30
Large Amber, or Yellow Globe. Excellent for general crop, stock or market, . . . . .	.35	.30
Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly. A first-rate globe-shaped table or market sort, . . . . .	.35	.30

RUTA BAGA OR SWEDES.

Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga. Largely grown for stock and table, . . . . .	.30	.25
WOOD'S IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. For fine qualities and productiveness this cannot be too highly recommended. The roots are finer and larger than the ordinary strains; the flesh is rich and sweet. Whether for table use or stock, it has no superior, . .	.35	.30
White Sweet German. A globe-shaped variety of good quality for table or stock, . . . . .	.35	.30
Breadstone, or Budlong. Handsome medium sized roots; small neck, . . . . .	.45	.40
Large White, or Russian. A white-fleshed variety for table or stock, . . . . .	.35	.30



Wood's Imp. Purple Top Ruta Baga.

If ordered to be sent by mail, add eight cents per pound for postage.

RADISH.

For fall and winter use, sow the China Winter or the Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill.

Rose China Winter. One of the best fall and winter varieties. Color bright rose, white flesh and of superior quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Long Black Spanish. One of the latest and hardiest of radishes. Excellent for fall sowing and winter use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Long White Spanish. Milder than the Black Spanish. Grows six to eight inches long. Fine for fall sowing. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

PLANTS, ROOTS, ETC.

CABBAGE PLANTS. Late Varieties for fall and winter use. 25c. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

Early Varieties for setting out in November. 30c. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

CELERY PLANTS. May be set out as late as October 1st. For cultural directions, see our Annual Catalogue. 35c. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS. See page 15.

RHUBARB ROOTS. 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

SPINACH.

Spinach makes one of the most desirable winter and spring greens, and is better liked and usually sells at much higher prices than either kale or turnip salad in our market. Is largely grown for shipping.

Culture.—For winter and spring use, sow in September and October, in drills one inch deep, eighteen inches to two feet between the rows. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill; twenty pounds, one acre.

Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Very early and hardy, with leaves curled and wrinkled like a Savoy cabbage. Very popular with truckers and market gardeners for shipping. Best for fall sowing. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 20c.; 10 lbs. and over, 17c. per lb.; per 100 lbs. and over, 15c. per lb.

Round Leaf. Makes thick, dark green crimped leaves of the finest quality. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 20c.; 10 lbs. and over, 17c. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 15c. per lb.

Long Standing. Leaves thick and fleshy. Will stand longer than other kinds without running to seed. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 20c.; 10 lbs. and over, 17c. lb.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS. In November plant two to three inches deep and about twelve inches apart. Roots 20c. per doz; 75c. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Poultry Supplies.

WOOD'S PRACTICAL RATIONS—For Laying Hens.

Laying hens should have at least one feed a day of ground food. This is more easily digested, and gives better results than whole grain. The formula of Wood's Practical Rations is put up from ingredients which experience has shown give the most satisfactory results, and it is largely used by the best and most experienced poultry raisers in this country. It is a complete food, containing all the elements necessary for egg production, and will give most satisfactory results. We use it largely ourselves in our own poultry yards, and can recommend it with confidence to our customers. In addition to the other ingredients, it contains suitable proportions of dried meat and fine bone, so that it will not be necessary to use these two articles in addition, when this food is used.

We would recommend that Wood's Practical Rations be fed once a day (in the morning is best), made into a mash, by mixing with water or skim milk. There can be no fixed rule as to the amount of food to give a flock; the quantity that hens will eat varies with weather conditions, etc.; and the quantity to be given can only be told from experience. They should, however, be fed all of Wood's Practical Rations that they will eat up clean in about twenty minutes. Whole grain should be fed for the afternoon meal. A change of food is just as desirable for poultry as for people.

Price, per 100-lb. bag Wood's Practical Rations, \$2.50; per 50-lb. bag, \$1.40; trial package of 15 lbs., 50c.

MEAT MEAL. Animal food is very necessary for poultry in winter to keep them in good laying condition. This Meat Meal is a splendid meat food; should be mixed with wet food. 5 lbs. 20c.; 25 lbs. 75c.; 50 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$2.50. We can also supply a mixed Bone and Meat Meal at same price.

FINE BONE MEAL. Excellent to aid in increasing egg production, and a splendid feed for young chicks. Should be fed wet, mixed with corn meal or bran. 5 lbs. 20 cts.; 25 lbs. 85 cts.; 100 lbs. \$2.75.

CRUSHED or GRANULATED BONE supplies the lime for shell and other ingredients necessary in the composition of eggs. Scatter about the poultry yard. 5 lbs. 20 cts.; 25 lbs. 85 cts.; 100 lbs. \$2.75.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS. Splendid for poultry, to help in the formation of egg-shells and keep fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone. 15 lbs. for 25 cts.; 40 lbs. for 50 cts.; 100 lbs. for 75 cts.

LIME CRYSTAL GRIT. The sharpest and hardest grit known. It is absolutely necessary for fowls to have grit in order to keep them healthy and free from cholera, etc., and their kindred diseases. Grit is the chickens' teeth, and the absence of plenty of grit often means the difference between success and failure with poultry. Price, 5 lbs. 15 cts.; 25 lbs. 40 cts.; 50 lbs. 60 cts.; 100 lbs. \$1.00. Special prices by the ton.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD. A preparation which is very largely used all over the country. Recommended very highly by poultry raisers and others who have used it to increase egg production and keep poultry in first-class condition. Price, large sized package, 25 cts. If by mail, 47 cts.

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER. One of the best and most satisfactory preparations we have ever sold for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. Our customers who have used it speak in the highest praise of it, saying that it not only largely increases the quantity of eggs, but improves the appearance and condition of the poultry. Feed every day at first at the rate of one tablespoonful to a quart of meal or wet feed; afterwards two or three times a week, and when the hens commence laying freely it can be discontinued. A 25-cent package contains 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonfuls. One pound package, 25 cts.; by mail, 44 cts.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound package, 50 cts.; by mail, 94 cts.; 6 pound package, \$1.00; 10 pound package, \$1.50.

RUST'S HAVEN'S CLIMAX CONDITION POWDERS. A first-class preparation for poultry and cattle. A splendid cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it tones up the system and greatly improves the plumage after the trying moulting season. It is also a good medicine for hogs, cattle, and horses, and gives splendid satisfaction to our customers who use it. 23-ounce box, 25 cts.; if by mail, 40 cts.; 32-ounce box, 50 cts.; if by mail, 85 cts.; 5-pound box, \$1.00; 8-pound box, \$1.50.

ROUP PILLS. An almost sure cure for Roup, given according to directions. We have known almost hopeless cases cured by it. Per box of 50 pills, 25c. Mailed on receipt of price.

RUST'S LICE-KILLING PAINT. For dissolving in kerosene, to apply with a brush to cracks, crevices, roosts, etc., but not to be used on the fowls nor in the nests. Price, 4-ounce box, sufficient to make one quart, 10 cts., or, postage paid, 15 cts.; 16-ounce box, sufficient to make one gallon, 25 cts., or, postage paid, 40 cts.

RUST'S LICE-KILLING POWDER. For dusting fowls and nests. Price, 10 cts., or, postage paid, 15 cts.; 16-ounce box, 25c.; postage paid, 40c.

LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE. A powdered preparation for dusting on setting hens and also on laying fowls and other large chickens. Price, 25 cts. per package. If by mail, 42 cts.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTS. Made of galvanized iron; a most satisfactory fount, both for large poultry yards and small chickens. Always keeps the water fresh and clean. 4-quart, 50c.; 8-qt. or 2-gal. founts, \$1.

CYPHERS' INCUBATORS. The Cyphers' Catalogue, giving full information about these incubators and brooders, and telling about profitable poultry breeding in all its branches, will be mailed upon request.



Wood's

SELECTED FLOWERING BULBS

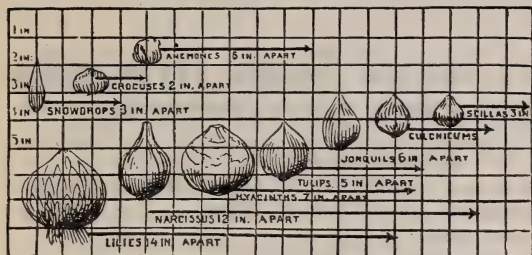
THE QUALITY OF OUR BULBS IS THE VERY BEST. Our Hyacinths and Tulips are grown for us in Holland by an old experienced firm of growers who have achieved an international reputation for the fine quality of flowers which are raised from their bulbs. Our Roman Hyacinths and Narcissus are grown in sunny Southern France; Lilies in Japan, except the Bermuda Lily, which we get direct from the Island of Bermuda. Our Lily of the Valley bulbs are the finest quality Berlin pips, imported direct from Germany; Chinese Narcissus, the sacred flower of the Chinese, is imported direct from China; and so on through our entire list, each kind of bulbs being grown in the country where it succeeds and develops to best advantage. It is in this way that we practically draw upon the whole world for the embellishment and adornment of our homes and gardens.

Cheap Bulbs. We do not attempt to handle "cheap" or low priced bulbs, but quality is our first consideration always. We endeavor to furnish the very best, at as reasonable prices as high grade, well-grown bulbs can be supplied. If you want pleasure, satisfaction and enjoyment, plant the very best, and do not be misled by cheap advertisements, which are so often used to dispose of inferior surplus stocks, the results from planting which are so disappointing and discouraging.

Get Your Bulbs Early, especially if they are intended for growing indoors, as bulbs potted early produce much finer flowers, and the length of the blooming season will be greatly extended.

Cultural Directions are given under the head of each different class of bulbs. These directions are the same as followed by our most successful flower growers, and the result of our own personal observation and experience the best success may be expected from our bulbs, provided reasonable care and attention is given.

Time for Planting out-of-doors is from September 15th until about December 15th. Planting is sometimes done even two weeks later, if the ground can be worked; but in order to get a good selection, it is much better to order early in the season, and plant out about October 1st, as this will give the bulbs time to get well-rooted before freezing weather.



Depth at which Bulbs Should be Planted.

Many of our customers are puzzled to know the proper depth and distance apart at which bulbs should be planted. The accompanying diagram conveys the information much more clearly and briefly than we could describe it. The chart will bear careful study.

Wood's Rainbow Collection of Bulbs.

FOR

WINTER FLOWERS IN THE HOUSE.

This collection is of the same choice bulbs offered in this Catalogue, and is made up with a view to help in the selection of sorts best suited for house culture. An abundant and endless variety of bloom will be afforded throughout the winter season. As prices are much lower than our catalogue rates, we can make no substitutions.

Price of Full Collection, \$2.00. Postage or expressage prepaid to any part of the United States

By following the CULTURAL INSTRUCTIONS in this Catalogue, success is assured with this collection.

6 Named Hyacinths, each bulb a different color, and labeled.

3 Mixed Hyacinths, Single and Double, colors separate.

6 White Roman Hyacinths, can be had in bloom by Christmas.

6 Tulips, Named sorts, for forcing.

3 Narcissus, fine Trumpet varieties.

3 Narcissus, Polyanthus, or bunch flowered varieties. (Can be forced for Christmas.)

1 Chinese Sacred Lily (to be grown in water).

3 Allium Grandiflorum.

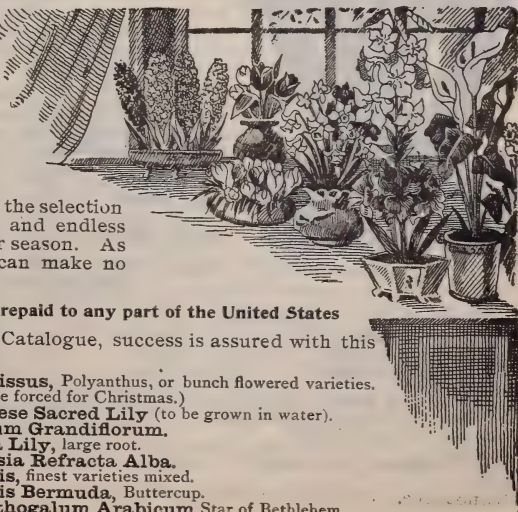
1 Calla Lily, large root.

6 Freesia Refracta Alba.

6 Oxalis, finest varieties mixed.

2 Oxalis Bermuda, Buttercup.

1 Ornithogalum Arabicum, Star of Bethlehem.





CULTURE IN POTS.—Use any good, rich soil, mixed with a little sand, potting so as to leave top of bulb even with the soil. For a single plant, use a four or five-inch pot; but the effect will be prettier if three, six or as many as a dozen are planted together in a larger size pot, and still more effective if all are of one color. The soil should be pressed firmly around the bulbs, but do not pack it hard underneath. After potting, water thoroughly, and place in some cool, dark place for four or five weeks, watering once about every ten days, enough to keep the soil moist.

A still better plan is to sink the pot in the earth about six inches, covering with soil, choosing some position where they will not get too much water. For a succession of bloom bring the first out about December 1st, and every two weeks thereafter until February 1st. The room in which they are to flower should be only moderately warm, and when they begin to bloom, give plenty of water and as much fresh air as possible. Too much heat has a tendency to dry up the flower, and greatly decreases the blooming period.

IN GLASSES.—For this purpose the largest and the heaviest bulbs should be used; therefore we strongly recommend our **Select Named Hyacinths**, and the single sorts are the best. Fill the glass with water, so that only the base of the bulb is immersed in it, and remove to a dark, cool place till the roots have grown almost to the bottom of the glass. The water should be changed every week or two to keep it pure, and in doing this, draw the roots entirely out of the glass, and rinse both with clean water. When brought to the light shade the glass from the full rays of the sun, the effect of which is to heat the water to a fatal degree, and remove from the window at night if very cold. Give plenty of fresh water and as much fresh air as possible when they begin to bloom.

CULTURE IN OPEN GROUND.—Any good garden soil will suit Hyacinths, and the depth at which they are planted should be determined by the character of the soil. If clay or very heavy, bulbs should not be covered more than three inches; if light, from four to six inches. When not planted deep, however, they should be protected with manure, leaves, or coarse litter to keep from freezing.

Wood's Select Named Single Hyacinths. Produce Extra Fine Spikes of Bloom.

The best for Pots, Glasses, or Bedding, making Larger and Better Filled Spikes than the Double Sorts.

10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; 25 for \$2.00; \$8.00 per 100; 6 sold at dozen rates; 50 at hundred rates.

Postage 15 cts. per dozen extra. At single rates no charge for postage.

We desire to call particular attention to the kinds mentioned below, we regarding them as "Varieties of Special Merit." They have been taken from our general list of Standard Sorts on account of their free blooming qualities in pots or open ground. We have tested a great many hyacinths, but have found none in our estimation that equal these.

VARIETIES OF SPECIAL MERIT.

Mt. Blanc. Fine, pure white, large spike, one of the best. Price, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.
Grand Vedette. Pure white, very large bells, flowers early. Price, 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.
Queen of the Blues. The largest light blue hyacinth in cultivation. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.
Norma. Very large bulb, and easily forced in pots or glasses. Vigorous grower, producing a very large spike. Color delicate, flesh colored pink. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.
Czar Peter. Very large bells of clearest porcelain blue, beautifully blotched with purple. Large truss and easily forced. The prettiest blue in our list. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.
Baron von Thyl. One of the darkest blue or purple hyacinths known, and of easy culture; bells small and thickly set upon a long stem. Price, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.
Ida. The best pure yellow, delicate stem, with small bells. Price, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Collection of one of each of above seven kinds for 75 cts. postpaid.

WHITE.

Alba Superbissima. Very fine white, tall spike.
Grandeur a Merveille. Blush white, very large.
La Belle Blanchisseuse. Pure white; fine.
La Grandesse. Extra fine, pure white.
Mad. Van der Hoop. Pure white, large bells. Very early, and one of the best whites for forcing.
Voltaire. Pale waxy blush.
Mt. Blanc. See Special Varieties for description and price.
Grand Vedette. See Special Varieties for description and price.
L'Innocence. Tall spike, pure white; good for forcing.

RED AND PINK.

Gen. Pelissier. Deep crimson, fine truss; early.
Gertrude. Fine, dark pink; very large bulb.
Gigantea. Fine light pink, large spike, small bells.
Grand Vanquer. Bright rose; fine.
Lord Macaulay. Deep carmine pink, with white eye, extra large and compact spike; is found in all collections for exhibition, which proves its merit.
Norma. See special description.
Robert Steiger. Fine large, bright red; popular.
Sarah Bernhardt. Bright rosy, pink, splendid spike, with closely set bells; entirely new.



Single Hyacinths.

WOOD'S SELECT NAMED SINGLE HYACINTHS—Continued.

BLUE.

Baron von Thyl. See special description.
Bleu Morant. Splendid violet blue.
Charles Dickens. This is of light porcelain color, very pretty.
Czar Peter. See special description for price.
Grand Maître. Deep porcelain, large truss.
King of the Blues. Dark blue; large spike.
La Peyrouse. Delicate lavender, an unusually pretty shade.
Leonidas. Striped, bright blue.
Marie. Rich purple, enormous truss.
Regulus. Light blue, with dark stripes.

YELLOW.

Alida Jacoba. Fine, pure yellow.
Herman. Orange yellow.
Ida. See special description and price.
King of Holland. Apricot color, and has a fine, large spike.
La Citroniere. Citron yellow, close spike.
Lor d' Australie. Clear yellow, fine spike.
Pluie d'or. Pure yellow.

WOOD'S SELECT NAMED DOUBLE HYACINTHS.

Individual bells are larger than the Single, but not as many borne to the spike. Our list embraces the finest double varieties in cultivation.

10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.; 25 for \$2.00; \$8.00 per 100. Add 15 cts. per dozen by mail. Single bulbs mailed free.

WHITE AND BLUSH WHITE.

Anna Maria. Blush white, with purple centre.
La Tour d'Auvergne. Pure white, and the earliest double white; valuable for house growing.
La Virginite. Very large spike, creamy white.
Prince of Waterloo. White rose centre; large spike and large bells.
Royal Bouquet. Pure white; flowers borne on long stem.

RED AND ROSY.

Bouquet Tendre. (*Waterloo*.) Very fine dark red; good bloomer.
Bouquet Royal. Bells borne on long stem. Color, salmon pink, red centre; very attractive.
Grootvorst. Peach blossom pink; good truss.
Lord Wellington. Extra fine blush pink, immense bells, and very early.
Princess Royal. Deep pink, with purple centre; medium bulbs.

BLUE AND PURPLE.

Bloksberg. Light blue, large bells, of a beautifully marbled appearance; it is one of the best double blues; early.
Carl, Crown Prince of Sweden. Light blue, violet shaded; very distinct.
Garrick. Azure blue, large compact spike.
Van Speyk. Bright lavender blue, very compact spike, with extra large bells.
Rembrandt. Dark porcelain blue, splendid spike; late.

YELLOW.

Bouquet Orange. Reddish yellow, small spike.
Goethe. Light yellow, vigorous grower, and probably one of the best double yellows.
Minerva. Fine orange yellow, extra large flower.
Sovereign. Golden yellow, or orange, bells borne on long stems.
Louis d' Or. Pure yellow, good, stiff spike.

SELECT LIST OF NAMED HYACINTHS,
SECOND SIZE BULBS.

These bulbs, while a little smaller in size than our Select Named Hyacinths, will be found very satisfactory, either for pots or outside. They are specially recommended for bedding, producing magnificent spikes, and are far superior to the ordinary Mixed Hyacinths. The varieties offered below bloom about the same time, and all the bulbs of any sort can be depended on to produce the same shade and grow to an equal height, so that in forming combinations contrasting colors can be selected with certainty, and the effect is greatly increased. We offer these bulbs in combinations for Special Beds on this page. Write us for an estimate.

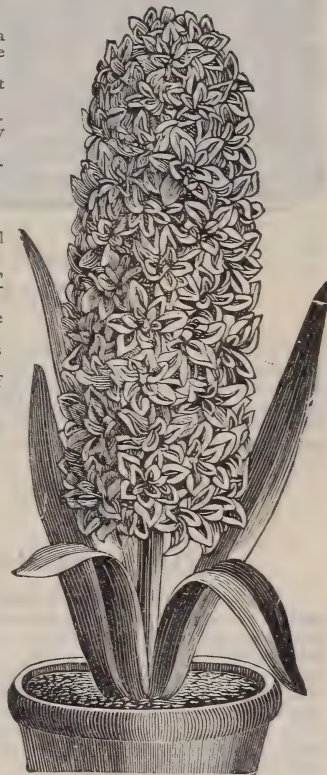
Prices, all varieties, 8 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen; 25 for \$1.40; \$5.00 per 100.

Add 12 cents per dozen if by mail.

For fuller description, see corresponding variety in list of First Size Named Hyacinths.

Alba Superbissima. Pure white.
Grandeur a Merveille. Blush white.
La Belle Blanchisseuse. Pure white; small bell.
La Grandesse. Pure white; large bell.
Madam Van der Hoop. Pure white early.
Voltaire. Waxy blush.
Gen. Pellissier. Deep crimson.
Gertrude. Dark pink.
Gigantea. Light pink.
Grand Vanquer. Fine rosy pink.

Lord Macaulay. Carmine pink, white centre.
Norma. Very large bulb; immense flowers; flesh-colored pink.
Robert Stieger. Bright red, large spike.
Baron von Thyl. Dark purple; easy culture.
Bleu Morant. Violet blue.
Charles Dickens. Light porcelain.
La Peyrouse. Delicate lavender.
Marie. Rich purple; large truss.
Ida. Pure yellow.
King of Holland. Apricot color.



Double Hyacinths.

WOOD'S SPECIAL ASSORTMENTS OF NAMED HYACINTHS,

For Growing in Water and Pots, all First Size, Hand Picked.

Below we give a selection of First Size Named Dutch Hyacinths for growing in water and Pots. These collections are based upon what we know to be the best adapted to these purposes according to our personal experience and tests. They embrace every shade of color; and owing to the fact that we make the selections of bulbs ourselves, may be expected to give splendid success.

COLLECTION No. 3.—For growing in glasses. 12 bulbs, \$1.10, postage paid.

HYACINTH GLASSES.—Assorted colors, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

COLLECTION No. 4.—For Growing in Pots.—15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

See our prices of Best Made Hard Burnt Flower Pots, p. 32.

CHOICE UNNAMED OR MIXED HYACINTHS.
BEST QUALITY. COLORS SEPARATE.

These are excellent for open ground, and being in separate colors, can be planted in such designs as taste may dictate. They are very satisfactory for forcing and cutting purposes, though for finer blooms and for growing in glasses we strongly advise named varieties.

If by mail, add 10 cents per dozen for postage.

SINGLE.

	Each.	Doz.	Per 100.
Red and Dark Red, . . . . .	.05	.50	\$3.50
Pink and Rosy, . . . . .	.05	.50	3.50
Pure White, . . . . .	.05	.50	3.50
White Shaded, . . . . .	.05	.50	3.50
Light Blue, . . . . .	.05	.50	3.50
Dark Blue, . . . . .	.05	.50	3.50
Yellow, . . . . .	.05	.50	3.50
Single—All colors, . . . . .		.50	3.25

DOUBLE.

Red and Dark Red, . . . . .	.05	.50	\$3.50
Pink and Rosy, . . . . .	.05	.50	3.50
Pure White, . . . . .	.05	.50	3.50
White Shaded, . . . . .	.05	.50	3.50
Light Blue, . . . . .	.05	.50	3.50
Dark Blue, . . . . .	.05	.50	3.50
Yellow, . . . . .	.05	.50	3.50
Double—All colors, . . . . .		.50	3.50



Six sold at dozen rates; 25 at 100 rates; 1,000, Prices on application

MINIATURE DUTCH HYACINTHS.

Also advertised as Dutch Roman Hyacinths.

These are simply second size bulbs of the regular Mixed Dutch Hyacinths, and differing from same only in this respect, and in flowering a little earlier. They are being very largely used for forcing in pots, pans and shallow boxes, producing splendid effects planted close together, forming a mass of bloom. Being earlier than the regular Dutch varieties, and later than the Roman Hyacinths, they supply flowers at a time when other Hyacinths are not in bloom, and are excellent for cutting. They are perfectly hardy, and are planted in large quantities out of doors. Price, per doz., 40 cts.; 25 for 65c.; per 100, \$2 50.

Add 10 cents per dozen if to be sent by mail.

Colors, separate, as follows :

Pure White,
Blush White,

Pink and Rosy,
Red and Dark Red,

Light Blue,
Dark Blue.

ROMAN HYACINTHS.

The flowers, while smaller than those of the Dutch Hyacinths, are borne in much greater abundance, each bulb producing about six graceful spikes of bloom. which makes it a most valuable sort for cutting. They can be forced very easily, and if planted early and brought into the house at intervals of about two weeks, will yield a succession of blooms from Christmas to Easter. The Blue, Yellow and Rose s rts flower about two weeks later than the White, and we especially recommend them with the White Italian for out-of-door planting.

If by mail, add 10 cents per dozen for postage.

	Each.	Doz.	Per 100.
White, extra selected bulbs, . . . . .	.05	.60	\$3.25
Rose (Pink), . . . . .	.05	.60	2.75
Blue (Light) . . . . .	.05	.60	2.75
Canary Yellow, . . . . .	.08	.90	7.50
White Italian or Persian, largest size bulbs for outdoor planting, . . . . .	.05	.60	2.75

Scollay's Rubber Plant Sprinkler.

Very useful for sprinkling house plants, etc. Largely used by florists for spraying flowers. Price, \$1.00 each; by mail, \$1.10.

RAFFIA. Useful to every florist, gardener, and farmer. The best article of its kind for tying up grape vines, plants, bunches of vegetables for market, etc. Per lb. 20c.; 10 lbs. and over, 17c. per lb.



Roman Hyacinths.



CULTURE IN POTS.—For this purpose always select Named sorts and we suggest that the bulbs be all of one variety in the same pot. Put three in five-inch pot, or more in proportion in larger pots. Use ordinary good garden soil, and plant so that the top of the bulb will be just even with the surface of the soil. Water thoroughly, and then give same treatment as Hyacinths in Pots. [See page 21.] The Duc van Thel varieties are the earliest to flower in pots.

CULTURE OUT OF DOORS.—In preparing a bed for Tulips, care should be taken to have it so shaped that it will shed water, and the soil should be worked deep and made rich. Plant the bulbs three to four inches deep, according to the stiffness of the soil, and from four to six inches each way. Treat the bed same as out-door culture for Hyacinths, giving protection with a covering of leaves or coarse manure. Every year or two take the bulbs up and replant, as they work themselves down too deep to bloom well. Our collection embraces the best sorts, and we have indicated their earliness of flowering by letters. Those marked A are the earliest flowering, B next, etc. Height in inches is indicated by figures.

SELECT NAMED TULIPS.

If to be sent by mail, add 5 cents per dozen; 40 cents per 100 for postage.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

Artus, B7. Fine bright red. Excellent for bedding. 3 for 10 cts.; 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.75 per 100.
Belle Alliance, B9. Beautiful dark scarlet, sweet-scented; fine for forcing or bedding. 3 for 10c; 35 cts. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.
Brutus, B9. Brilliant red and yellow striped; 3 for 10 cts.; 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.65 per 100.
Chrysolora, B9. Pure yellow; large, showy flower. One of the best of this color for bedding, retaining its color until the petals drop. 5c. each; 3 for 10c.; 25c. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.
Couleur Cardinal, B10. Large, bronze-scarlet, distinct and fine. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.
Couleur Ponceau, C10. Rosy crimson; large white base. 3 for 10 cts.; 30 cts. per doz.; \$1.65 per 100.
Cottage Maid, B9. White, bordered with delicate pink. This variety is worthy of special mention, being a vigorous grower, and one of the best sorts for bedding or forcing; 5 cts. each; 35 cts. per doz.; \$1.65 per 100.
Crimson King, B9. Fine, showy, bright crimson; large flowers; good bedder, and easily forced. 5 cts. each; 35 cts. per doz.; \$1.75 per 100.
Duchess of Parma, B9. Red; yellow border; extra large flowers; one of the most vigorous growers and best bedders in our list. 3 for 10 cts.; 30 cts. per doz.; \$1.65 per 100.
Dusart, B9. New, dark, rich, scarlet; fine. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.
Joost von Vondel, B10. Glossy, cherry red and white. 5 cts. each; 35 cts. per doz.; \$1.65 per 100.
Keizerskroon, B10. Deep crimson, with orange broad border; good for forcing; large and effective. 5 cts. each; 40 cts. per doz.; \$1.75 per 100.
L'Immaculee, B9. Pure white, large flower; fine forcer. 3 for 10 cts.; 35 cts. per doz.; \$1.60 per 100.
La Reine, B8. Good white, tinged rose; fine for pots. 3 for 10 cts.; 35 cts. per doz.; \$1.60 per 100.
Pottebakker Scarlet, A9. Bright scarlet, large flower. 5 cts. each; 45 cts. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.
Pottebakker White, A9. Pure white, large and showy. 8 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.
Proserpine, A8. Rich carmine rose, large and very effective; can be forced in bloom by Christmas. 8 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.
Rosa Mundi, B10. Bright pink, feathered white. 3 for 10 cts.; 35 cts. per doz.; \$1.65 per 100.

Thomas Moore, B10. Beautiful yellow, shaded orange. 5 cts. each; 40 cts. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.
Van der Neer, C8. Finest of violets. 3 for 10 cts.; 40 cts. per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.
Vermillion Brilliant, B9. Splendid dazzling vermillion. Extra fine for pots or massing in beds. Very effective. 8 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.
Yellow Prince, B9. Large golden yellow, very showy. 3 for 10 cts.; 40 cts. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.

6 sold at dozen rates; 25 at 100 rates; 1,000, price on application.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

Agnes, B7. Large, double, bright scarlet. 5 cts. each; 40 cts. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.
Couronne d'or, B10. Large, double, rich yellow, with small mixture of red; four inches in diameter. This is certainly one of the most attractive tulips in cultivation. 8 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz.; \$5.50 per 100.
Duke of York, B10. White blood, red centre; four inches in diameter. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.
Gloria Solus, A9. Rich, bronze crimson, with yellow edge; large. 3 for 10 cts.; 30 cts. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100.
Imperator Rubrorum, A9. Dark scarlet, large and double. 8 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.
La Candeur, B8. Pure white; good for bedding, forming a splendid contrast with Rex Rubrorum. 3 for 10 cts.; 30 cts. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.
La Citadelle, B9. Purplish red, bordered with yellow; fine. 6 cts. each; 40 cts. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.
Murillo, B8. Magnificent bluish white, shaded rose; the surest and best bloomer of any double Tulip. 6 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.
Rex Rubrorum, B9. Bright crimson scarlet; splendid for bedding. 6 cts. each; 40 cts. per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.
Rose Blanche, B10. New white; very large; splendid for pots or bedding. 3 for 10 cts.; 30 cts. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.
Titian, B7. Red, bordered yellow. 5 cts. each; 45 cts. per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.
Tournesoll, A9. Red, with yellow edge; very sweet-scented, easily forced; fine, showy tulip for bedding. 5 cts. each; 40 cts. per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.
Yellow Rose, D12. Large flower, golden yellow; late, cannot be forced. 3 for 10 cts.; 40 cts. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.

Insecticide for Flowers. Lemon Oil Insecticide. The very best remedy for house and greenhouse plants, effectually destroying Green Fly, Red Spider, Scale, Mealy Bug, Mildew, Lice, Insects, etc. May be used either as a wash or by spraying. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 25c.; if by mail, 35c.; pint, 40c.; if by mail, 60c.; quart, 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, \$1.25; gallon, \$2.00.

PARROT TULIPS.

The flowers of the Parrot Tulips are very peculiarly formed, the petals are all curiously slashed, while the colors are very brilliant and attractive. Chiefly used for out-door planting and also desirable for baskets, etc. They will stand a little forcing late in the season. An excellent flower for cutting.

Fine Mixed Colors, 25 cts. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.

May Flowering or Late Blooming Tulips.

GIANT GESNERIANA. (*True.*) This Tulip is unsurpassed for beauty and richness of color and vigor of growth. It is very hardy, and, when once planted, continues to bloom each year, improving in quality instead of degenerating, as is generally the case with most sorts. This variety is very tall, growing about two feet; flowers are borne on long stems, and are splendid for cutting. Color, bright crimson, with bluish black centre; blooms after other varieties are gone, about middle of May. Price each, 05 cts.; 3 for 10 cts.; per doz., 40 cts.; per 100, \$3.00.

TULIPA GREIGI. (*Royal Tulip.*) Large goblet-shaped flowers, from 4 to 6 inches in diameter when fully expanded; of vivid orange scarlet, with yellow and black centre. Blooms late, at the same time as the Giant Gesneriana. One of the most striking characteristics of this variety is the marks on the foliage, which is spotted with purple or chocolate brown. It is very hardy, and will stand any amount of alternate freezing and thawing without injury. Price each, 15 cts.; 3 for 40 cts.; per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$9.00.

DARWIN TULIPS. We call particular attention to this class of Tulips on account of the fact that they are noted for the great variety and brilliancy of colors, ranging from rose to deep red, from light blue to violet purple, and from brown to black, and many other colors not found in any other class of Tulips. Height about two feet. In flower middle of May. Price each, 8 cts.; 3 for 20 cts.; per doz., 60c.; per 100, \$4.00.



Parrot Tulips.

DUC VAN THOL TULIPS.

The earliest of all Tulips, and very valuable, and where Tulips are wanted for early pot culture these are best. Excellent for bedding in masses. Height from 6 to 7 inches.

Scarlet. 2 for 5 cts.; 30 cts. per doz.; \$1.25 per 100.

Red and Yellow. 2 for 5 cents; 30 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

White. 3 for 10 cts.; 35 cts. per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

Rose. 3 for 10 cts.; 35 cts. per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

Yellow. 3 for 10 cts.; 35 cts. per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

NAMED TULIPS FOR BEDS.

On the preceding page we offer a list embracing the finest varieties of Tulips and the complete range of colors. These planted in beds of contrasting colors will produce much grander effects than planting simply the mixed varieties.

CHOICE MIXED TULIPS.

If to be sent by mail, add 5 cents per dozen: 40 cents per 100 for postage.

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED SINGLE. An extra fine mixture, composed entirely of named sorts or brightest colors blooming together. 25 cents per dozen; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Fine Mixed Single. First quality, 20 cts. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED DOUBLE. Composed entirely of named sorts, proper proportion of bright colors all blooming together. An unexcelled mixture; 25 cts. per dozen; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Fine Mixed Double. First quality, 20 cts. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

BERMUDA BUTTERCUP OXALIS.

One of the finest winter flowering bulbs grown. A single plant, well grown, will fill a six-inch pot, throwing up 50 to 70 stems, which bear an immense number of flowers of bright buttercup yellow. They commence blooming in about six weeks, and continue in greatest profusion and uninterruptedly for weeks.

Extra Large Bulbs. 2 for 5 cts.; 25 cts. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.

Various Oxalis.

Pretty little plants for pots, hanging baskets or rockeries. The foliage of itself is very ornamental, and the bright colored little blossoms are charming. Price

of the following sorts: Two for 5 cts.; 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.75 per 100.

Culture for Oxalis.—Plant 6 to 12 bulbs in a pot, placing them about three inches below the soil. Water well and set in a warm, sunny window.

Bowell. Vivid rosy crimson, large, handsome thick foliage.

Rose. Fine large pink.

Versicolor. Crimson and white; the earliest of all to flower and continues flowering about two months.

Multiflora Alba. Pure white.

Cernua fl. pl. Double canary yellow.

Mixed Oxalis. 3 for 5 cts.; 15 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

NARCISSUS, or DAFFODILS.

Among early spring flowers, these are in the front rank of popularity. Appearing just after winter, they animate our gardens with masses of gold and silver, while their fragrant blossoms in the home are invaluable for decorative purposes. Most of the sorts are excellent for growing indoors, while all are excellent for the garden, giving beautiful effects in clumps. Narcissus are very cheap, and should be largely used for bedding and border work this season.

CULTURE IN POTS.—Treatment same as for Tulips in pots. The Polyanthus varieties are the earliest blooming, and can be forced as easily as Roman Hyacinths.

CULTURE OUT OF DOORS.—All varieties of Narcissus should be grown in clumps and patches in every suitable vacant spot, and there is not a spot where grass will grow in which Narcissus will not succeed. In planting, be guided by the size of the bulb, allowing four or five inches between small sorts, and six to eight inches between large varieties. The bulbs will soon completely fill the spaces, forming a compact mass, and it is then their flowers are produced the most freely. Plant the bulbs about three inches deep, according to the size of the bulb. The Polyanthus varieties require slight protection.



Paper White Grandiflora Narcissus.

Double Flowering Narcissus.

Add 8 cents per dozen if by mail.

Alba Plena Odorata. A double pure white variety, with exquisitely-scented flowers. Excellent for outside planting and cutting. Cannot be forced. Two for 5 cts.; 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

Incomparabilis. [*Eggs and Bacon.*] Full double flowers of rich yellow and orange. Excellent for house and outside planting. Three for 10 cts.; 25 cts. per doz.—\$1.00 per 100.

Von Zion. Rich, golden yellow, with double trumpet. One of the best forcing sorts, and used in immense quantities by florists. An excellent garden sort. Three for 10 cts.; 35 cts. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.

Single Trumpet Varieties.

Add 8 cents per dozen if by mail.

Golden Spur. One of the grandest Daffodils. Splendid, large, bold flowers, of rich, yellow color. Excellent for pots or garden; early and free flowering. 7 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.

Horsfieldi. A beautiful large flowering variety of pure white color, with rich yellow trumpet. One of the finest for cutting, forcing, and outside culture. 7 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.

Cynosure. Light yellow, with rich, broad, yellow cup. Beautiful large flowers, three-and-a-half inches across. Splendid for forcing or outside. Three for 10 cts.; 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

Leedsii. A very pretty pure white variety, with star-like flowers. It is free blooming, fine for forcing or outside, and delicately scented. Three for 10 cts.; 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

Poeticus. [*Pheasant's Eye, or Poet's Narcissus.*] Pure white flowers, with orange cup, edged with deep crimson. Beautiful for outside planting. Splendid cut flower. Owing to its great beauty, this variety has never failed to please. Three for 5 cts.; 15 cts. per doz.; 75 cts. per 100.

Princeps. Deep golden yellow trumpet, with sulphur perianth. Large, fine flowers. One of the finest winter flowering varieties; very early. Three for 10 cts.; 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

Trumpet Major. The standard single yellow Daffodil. Deep golden yellow. Splendid forcing sort, and largely used for outside planting. Three for 10 cts.; 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.25 per 100.

Polyanthus, or Bunch Flowered Narcissus.

These are generally used for forcing, and bear large clusters of delicately-scented flowers—white, orange, yellow, etc. They are of easiest culture, succeeding well inside or out. Protect with covering of manure or straw if planted outside.

Add 10 cents per dozen if to be sent by mail.

	Per doz.	Per 100.
Paper White. Pure white. Splendid for forcing and cut flowers, . . . . .	.25	\$1.50
Paper White Grandiflora. Larger flowers and clusters than Paper White, planted any time in September, can be easily brought into flower by Christmas, .30		1.75
Grand Soliel D'or. Rich yellow, with orange cup; splendid bloomer, . . . . .	.40	2.50
Gloriosa Superba. Pure white, with rich orange cup, . . . . .	.40	3.00
Jaune Supreme. Yellow, with orange cup, extra, . . . . .	.40	3.00
Double Roman. Clusters of white, with double yellow centres. This should be largely used, as it rarely fails to bloom very freely, . . . . .	.25	1.50
Mixed Polyanthus Narcissus. A number of very fine varieties, mixed together, producing very pleasing effects either in pots or out of doors, . . .30		1.75



Narcissus Poeticus.

CHINESE SACRED OR ORIENTAL NARCISSUS.

(Joss Flower, Sacred Lily, Flower of the Gods, Etc.)

This variety is grown by the Chinese for celebrating their New Year festivals, and as an emblem of good luck. It is one of the most satisfactory and easily forced of all bulbs, attaining such rapid and luxuriant development you can almost see them grow. The bulbs are of immense size, each producing ten to fifteen flower stalks, and bearing a profusion of large, delicately scented blooms, white with orange cup. They can be grown in pots of earth, but are more novel and ornamental in shallow bowls of water, a few pebbles or small shells being placed around the bulb to keep it from turning over when in flower. The water requires changing occasionally to keep it pure. The bulbs commence to grow in a few days, blooming in about six weeks. A dozen bulbs started at intervals will give a succession of flowers throughout the winter.

Our stock is of the very best, carefully picked, largest sized bulbs; inferior bulbs generally fail to flower.

Price; Large Bulbs, 10 cents each; 3 for 25 cents; \$1.00 per dozen. By mail, 12 cents each; 3 for 35 cents; \$1.25 per dozen.

JONQUILS.

Old-fashioned yellow flowers of the Narcissus family, but smaller and shorter flowers.

Single Sweet Scented. Three for 5 cts.; 15 cts. per dozen; 85 cts. per 100.

Double Sweet Scented. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.

Campernelle. Large flowers. An excellent variety for forcing or outside planting. Two for 5 cts.; 20 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

CROCUS.

One of the earliest blooming spring flowers, and very effective in lawns and borders. They show off very prettily when planted in the turf of a lawn with Snowdrops, etc. They are very useful to plant in Hyacinth or Tulip beds in between the rows, thereby giving a succession of early flowers. Set the bulbs two inches deep, and two to three inches apart, and plant as early in the fall as possible.

NAMED LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Flowers much larger and borne in greater profusion than the mixed sorts. These bloom well in the house, planted two inches apart in shallow boxes of loamy soil.

If by mail, add 20 cents per 100; 5 cents per dozen.

	Per doz.	Per 100
Albion. Fine dark purple, . . . . .	.15	.65
Mt. Blanc. Pure white, . . . . .	.15	.65
Sir Walter Scott. Striped, . . . . .	.15	.65
Prince of Wales. Fine blue, . . . . .	.15	.65
Mammoth Yellow. . . . . .	.15	.75
Mammoth Mixed. Per 1,000, \$6.00, . . . . .	.15	.65

MIXED VARIETIES.

By mail, add 15 cents per 100; dozens sent free.

	Per doz.	Per 100.
Yellow. Large, . . . . .	.10	.50
White, . . . . .	.10	.40
Blue and Purple, . . . . .	.10	.40
Striped, . . . . .	.10	.40
Mixed, all colors, per 1,000, \$3.50, . . . . .	.10	.40



Crocus.



Chinese Sacred or Oriental Narcissus.

Wood's Flower Plant Food. This is made expressly for flowers, whether grown in the house or garden. It is entirely odorless, clean to handle, and materially promotes a strong, healthy growth, and produces a profusion of bloom. It is used by simply dissolving in water and applying to the plants about once a week. It will be found a wonderful invigorator. Full directions for use on each package. Package, 25 cents.

LILIES.

The stately grace, magnificent beauty of form and variety in color of Lilies are unsurpassed by any of the class of hardy plants. They begin flowering in May, and the various species continue in uninterrupted succession until autumn. The bulbs increase year by year, and, planted in clumps or set in beds twelve to fifteen inches apart, soon multiply, forming masses of marvelous and exquisite flowers.

CULTURE IN POTS.—The bulbs should be planted in rich, light soil, in from six to eight-inch pots, according to the size of the bulbs. Place so that the top of the bulb will be about half an inch below the rim of the pot and even with the surface of the soil. Do not pack the earth too firmly underneath the bulb. Water thoroughly after potting, and give same treatment as Hyacinths in pots, but be careful not to give too much water till the plant has attained considerable growth. When the buds have formed give plenty of water and as much fresh air as possible. The Bermuda Easter Lily and *Lilium Candidum* are the best sorts for forcing, and, by planting early, will flower by Christmas.

CULTURE OUT OF DOORS.—Lilies can be planted in the garden either in the fall or early spring, but fall planting is better. Select a partially shady situation, and have the ground thoroughly spaded and enriched with well rotted manure, and shape the beds so as to shed water. Plant the bulbs from five to seven inches deep, placing under each a handful of sand for drainage. Protect the bed thoroughly when cold weather approaches with a heavy coating of leaves or coarse litter, as on this depends the success of Lilies in the garden.

THE BERMUDA EASTER LILY. (*Lilium Harrisii*.)

The grandest forcing Lily in cultivation, bearing a profusion of bloom that is marvelous. The flowers are of purest waxy white, and each plant bears from five to fifteen blooms, according to size of the bulb. Very easy to grow, and by bringing to the light at different times a succession can be had from Christmas to Easter. A great favorite both for pots and garden culture.

Mammoth Bulbs, for exhibition plants, 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen. By mail, \$3.75 per dozen.

Large Bulbs (8 to 12 flowers), 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$12 per 100. By mail, \$2.20 per dozen.

Ordinary Bulbs (5 to 8 flowers), 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$8.00 per 100. By mail, \$1.10 per dozen.

LILIUM CANDIDUM.

(*Annunciation Madonna, or St. Joseph's Lily.*)

An old favorite garden Lily, with snow-white, fragrant blossoms. It is good for forcing, and blooms in the open ground in May. Each, 10 cts.; per doz., \$1; per 100, \$6.00. By mail, 15 cts. per dozen extra.

Beautiful Japan Lilies.

Orders for these are filled about the middle of October. This is full early for planting.

Auratum. The magnificent gold-banded Lily of Japan. The flowers are very large, sometimes twelve inches across, of purest white; thickly studded with maroon spots, while through the centre of each petal runs a clear golden band. Blooms from June to October. **Price: Extra Large Bulbs, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen. By mail, \$1.75 per dozen.**

Speciosum Album. One of the most popular Lilies grown, bearing large, pure white flowers of delicate beauty on strong stems. Excellent for pots or bedding. Blooms in August. Height 2 to 4 feet. **20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen. By mail, \$2.20 per dozen.**

Speciosum Rubrum. Same habit as the *Speciosum Album*. Color white, shaded with deep rose and spotted crimson. One of the most beautiful of all Lilies. **20 cts. each; \$1.75 per dozen. By mail, \$2.00 per dozen.**

Collection of one of each of the above—3 Beautiful Japan Lilies, 50 cents. By mail postpaid.

Calla Lilies.

Well-known house plants of great popularity. If very easy culture, their one necessity being plenty of water. Our bulbs are large California dry roots, which are best for forcing producing blooms much more abundantly than those usually grown in the house.

Mammoth Roots. In these this season we offer a size larger than ever seen before. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

First Size Roots, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Medium Size Roots, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.



Bermuda Easter Lily.

Hardy Out-Door Grown Roses.

Roses grown out of doors are very much thriftier and hardier than greenhouse grown plants. We have a large quantity of these, grown under the most favorable conditions, on our Hollybrook farm, which will be ready for shipment during November and December and in the spring. Our list comprises the very best and most popular varieties adapted for this section. Special circular, giving list and descriptions of these roses, will be mailed upon request. Price: For selection of best varieties, 25 c s. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Miscellaneous Bulbs for Autumn Planting.

The following list of bulbs includes varieties both for pots and outdoors. We give the following instructions as to planting, to which reference is made where special cultural instructions are not necessary:

CULTURE A—For Small Bulbs in Pots.—Plant six to eight bulbs in a six-inch pot, placing them one to two inches apart, the top of the bulb to be just under the surface of the soil. Water well, and keep in a dark, cool place about ten days; afterwards set in a sunny window.

CULTURE B—For Large Bulbs in Pots.—Plant one bulb in a five or six-inch pot, potting so as to leave the top slightly protruding above the soil. Treat same as "Culture A."

CULTURE C—For Small Bulbs Outdoors.—Set the bulbs one to two inches deep and two to three inches apart, covering lightly with soil.

ALLIUM GRANDIFLORUM. Splendid for winter flowering in the house. The flowers are pure white, borne in loose clusters, and are excellent for cutting. Height, 15 to 18 inches. Culture A. 3 for 10c.; 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100.

ANEMONES. Attractive and ornamental plants, bearing large single and double flowers in spring and early summer. They should be very largely planted in beds. The effect and almost invariable free blooming qualities of these will certainly give satisfaction. Various colors—white, blue, red, etc. Culture C.

Single Mixed. 15 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

Double Mixed. 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.75 per 100.

BLEEDING HEART. (*Dicentra Spectabilis*.) One of the most beautiful spring flowering plants, bearing long racemes of beautiful pink and white heart-shaped blooms. Perfectly hardy and easily grown. Culture same as for Peonies. 20 cts. each; \$1.75 per dozen.

CHIONODOXA. (*Glory of the Snow*.) Beautiful early spring flowering bulbs, producing flower stalks bearing ten to fifteen lovely Scilla-like flowers. Splendid for clumps or edgings, and blooming at the same time as Snowdrops, form an excellent contrast if planted together. Perfectly hardy out-doors and fine for winter forcing. Culture, A or C.

Lucillea. Charming bright blue, with large white centre. Two for 5 cts.; 20 cts. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100.

Gigantea. Unusually large flowers of lovely lilac blue, with white centre. Two for 5 cts.; 30 cts. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.

AMARYLLIS. We think Amaryllis should be very largely grown, as they rank among the most beautiful house flowers grown. The only thing that has interfered with a more extensive growing of them has been the high price for good bulbs. In order to see them more generally grown, we have reduced the price about one-half. They are as easily grown as hyacinths. Cultivate as per directions B, using 8-inch pots.

Johnsoni. (*Barbadoes Spice Lily*.) This is the largest and best variety. Rich crimson, with white band in centre of each petal. They bloom early in the season, each spike bearing four to eight flowers, which are most beautiful. 30 cts. each; \$2.75 per doz.

Belladonna. An autumn-blooming variety of great beauty and fragrance. The spikes grow two to three feet high; large clusters of beautiful silvery white flowers flushed and tipped with rose. 20 cts. each; \$1.75 per dozen.

Equestria. A free blooming variety of bright scarlet, with white, star-like throat. 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

IXIAS. Charming little plants for pots, producing slender, graceful spikes of rich, varied and beautiful flowers. The centre is always different from the other parts of the flower, so that the blossoms opening in the sun's rays present a gorgeous display. Culture A.

Mixed Colors. 3 for 5 cts.; 15 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

LILY OF THE VALLEY. Beautiful, modest, bell-shaped flowers, of pure chaste white, borne in graceful racemes too well known to need a description. They are highly prized for cutting, and can be forced readily in a seven or eight-inch pot. We handle these in very large quantities, and our stock is the famous Berlin grown, three years old, and can be depended upon to give the best results. Culture, A or C.

Extra Selected Pips. Per doz., 30 cts.; per 100, \$1.75; by mail, \$2.00 per 100. Ready in November.

IRIS. (*Fleur de Lis*.)

Fine, free blooming bulbs for beds and borders. Colors vary from white and yellow to purple and black. When once established, continue to bloom each year.

English. (*Anglica*.) Large, handsome flowers with rich blue, purple and lilac colors predominating. Height, 18 to 20 inches. Culture C. Mixed colors, 2 for 5 cts.; 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. Add 5 cts. per dozen if by mail.

Spanish. (*Hispanica*.) A beautiful small variety, often called the Orchid Iris from its delicately-formed, beautiful flowers. Excellent for pots or outside. Colors: Violet, yellow, blue, white, etc. Culture A or C. Mixed varieties, 3 for 5 cts.; 15 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

Persian. (*Persica*.) Light blue, blotched white and yellow. Sweet scented. Good for pot culture. Culture B. 8 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz.

ORNITHOGALUM ARABICUM. The Arabian variety of the Star of Bethlehem, having large pure white flowers with black centre, borne in clusters on a stalk 15 to 18 inches high. Good for borders or in the house. Culture B. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz. By mail, add 15 cts. per doz.

OXALIS. See page 26,

PEONIES. Splendid hardy plants, bearing large double blooms of most brilliant colors, becoming immensely popular for cut flowers. Very effective in beds and borders. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart and 3 to 4 inches deep.

Strong Roots. Colors: Red, pink, or white, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz. Postage, 5 cts. each extra. Ready in November.

RANUNCULUS. A pleasing class of bulbs, succeeding remarkably well in pots or open ground. Vivid colors range through white and crimson to purple. Culture, A or C.

Double Turban Mixed. Peony-formed flowers. 3 for 5 cts.; 15 cts. per doz.; \$1.25 per 100.

Double French Mixed. Vigorous growers, with immense flowers. 3 for 5 cts.; 15 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

SCILLA SIBERICA. One of our most beautiful hardy spring bulbs, producing a profusion of exquisite rich blue flowers. If grown in masses their flowers fairly carpet the ground, and if grown with Crocus and Snowdrops, the effect is magnificent. Excellent also for pots. Culture, A or C. 3 for 5 cts.; 15 cts. per doz.; \$1.15 per 100.

SNOWDROPS. These graceful little plants are among the earliest spring flowers, often shooting up their delicate snowy white blossoms before the snow is off the ground. They produce beautiful effects planted in masses or edgings, and can be used with Scilla, Chionodoxa or Crocus for contrast. All of these small bulbs show off prettily nestling in the turf, coming up from year to year. They are also used for planting between the rows of Hyacinth and Tulip beds, blooming just as the larger bulbs are coming up, the foliage afterwards forming a carpet of delicate green, which adds greatly to the effect. Culture C.

Single. 3 for 5 cts.; 15 cts. per doz.; 90 cts. per 100.

Double. 2 for 5 cts.; 25 cts. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.

Elwesi. (*Giant Snowdrop*.) 2 for 5 cts.; 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.25 per 100.



Freesia Refracta Alba.

FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA. One of the most charming bulbs known for winter flowering and cut flowers. The blooms are grown on long, graceful stems, and are white, delicately scented and very pretty. They force very easily, and can be readily brought into bloom by Christmas, if desired, and by having a dozen or more pots started in a cold frame, a succession of flowers may be had throughout the winter. Our stock is the very best, being largest California grown roots. Culture A.

Monster Bulbs. 3 for 10 cts.; 25 cts. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.

Large Bulbs. 3 for 5 cts.; 20 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

SPARAXIS. A class of bulbs having large, beautiful flowers of various bright colors—crimson, scarlet, white, etc.; mottled and striped in the most pleasing and diverse manner. They are excellent for pots or cold frames, and succeed well outside with protection in cold weather. Culture, A or C. **Mixed Varieties,** 2 for 5 cts.; 20 cts. per doz.; \$1.25 per 100.

SPIREA—Compacta Multiflora. Splendid shrubby plants, with ornamental green foliage and beautiful feathery flowers. They are largely used for forcing, and make splendid plants for the garden. Ready in November. A new dwarf variety, with large clusters of pure white blossoms. Extremely free-blooming. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz. Add 10 cts. each if by mail.

WINTER ACONITES. Pretty little plants, blooming very early in the spring, and bearing golden-yellow blossoms, which contrast very prettily with the vivid green foliage. Excellent for contrasting with Scilla, Snowdrops, Chionodoxa, etc. Height 6 to 8 inches. Culture A. 2 for 5c.; 25c. per doz.; \$1.25 per 100.

FLOWER SEEDS FOR FALL SOWING.

For descriptions, see Spring Catalogue.

FOR HOUSE OR FRAMES.

	Pkt.
Alyssum. Sweet. Oz. 25c., . . . . .	.05
Little Gem. Oz. 30c., . . . . .	.05
Balsam. Mixed colors. Oz. 40c., . . . . .	.05
White Perfection. Oz. 75c., . . . . .	.10
Calceolaria. Prince of Orange and Meteor, each. Oz. 15c., . . . . .	.25
Calendula. Mixed colors. Oz. 20c., . . . . .	.05
Crozy's Large Flowering. Oz. 25c., . . . . .	.10
Carnation. Mixed colors. Oz. 50c., . . . . .	.05
Chabaud's Perpetual, . . . . .	.20
Centaurea Candidissima. ¼ oz. 80c., . . . . .	.10
Gymnocarpa. Oz. 50c., . . . . .	.20
Cineraria. Large flowered, . . . . .	.25
Cyclamen Persicum. Mixed, . . . . .	.10
Dahlia. Double and Single mixed, each, . . . . .	.05
Cactus, . . . . .	.10
Daisy. Double mixed and pure white, each, . . . . .	.10
Forget-Me-Not. Eliza Fonrobert, . . . . .	.10
Geranium Zonale. . . . . .	.10
Heliotrop. Mixed. ¼ oz. 25c., . . . . .	.05
White or Blue, each, . . . . .	.10
" Lemoine's Giant, . . . . .	.15
Mignonette. Sweet. Machet, Victoria, Golden Queen and	
Crimson Giant, each, . . . . .	.05
" Defiance, . . . . .	.10
Nasturtium. Dwarf mixed. Oz. 10c., . . . . .	.05
Tall mixed. Oz. 10c., . . . . .	.05
" Named Varieties (see Spring Catalogue), . . . . .	.05
each, oz. 10c., . . . . .	.05
Phlox Drummondii. Mixed. Oz. 40c., . . . . .	.05
Grandiflora mixed, . . . . .	.10
Primrose. Chinese, . . . . .	.25
Vinca. Mixed. ¼ oz. 25c., . . . . .	.05
Alba or Rosea, each, . . . . .	.05

FOR BEDS AND BORDER.

	Pkt.
Alyssum. Saxatile Compactum, . . . . .	.05
Antirrhinum. Mixed Varieties. Oz. 40c., . . . . .	.05
Adlumia. . . . . .	.05
Aquilegia. (Columbine.) Double, . . . . .	.05
Candytuft. White Perennial, . . . . .	.10
Canterbury Bells. Single mixed, . . . . .	.05
" Double mixed, . . . . .	.05
" Cup and Saucer, . . . . .	.10
Calliopsis. Lanceolata. Oz. 30c., . . . . .	.05
Golden Wave. Oz. 20c., . . . . .	.05
" Mixed colors. Oz. 20c., . . . . .	.05
Dianthus. (Hardy pink) Oz. 20c., . . . . .	.05
Digitalis. (Foxglove.) Mixed, . . . . .	.05
Gaillardia. Mixed colors. Oz. 20c., . . . . .	.05
Lorenziana, . . . . .	.05
" Grandiflora, . . . . .	.10
Hollyhock. Mixed colors. ¼ oz. 25c., . . . . .	.05
Larkspur. Perennial, . . . . .	.05
Lobelia Cardinalis. . . . . .	.10
Penstemon. Mixed, . . . . .	.05
Phlox. Perennial, . . . . .	.10
Poppies. Perennial. Iceland, . . . . .	.05
Oriental, . . . . .	.10
Stocks. Ten Weeks, mixed, . . . . .	.05
Large Flowering, double, . . . . .	.10
" Giant Pyramidal, . . . . .	.10
" Cut and Come Again, . . . . .	.10
Sweet William. Single, mixed. Oz. 25c., . . . . .	.05
Double mixed. One-half ounce, 25 . . . . .	.05
cents, . . . . .	.05
Violet. Mixed colors, ¼ oz. 40c., . . . . .	.10
Blue or White, separate colors, . . . . .	.10
Wallflower. Single mixed. Oz. 25c., . . . . .	.05
Double mixed, . . . . .	.10

Wood's Royal Pansies.

For best results, sow broadcast in the fall, cover lightly with fine soil, and press to firm the soil. Cover the seed-bed with one inch of straw horse manure from which the small particles have been shaken, and in about two weeks the seeds will be up, and the covering may be gradually removed. Keep moist.

Pansies in Mixture.

	Pkt.
Wood's Exhibition. Unexcelled for its varied and beautiful colors. The flowers are very large, of most brilliant and effective markings, and matchless form and beauty. Particularly fine for florists, or where large show Pansies are desired. ¼ oz. \$1.25, 25	
Wood's Royal Mixture. A magnificent mixture of the best large flowering named Pansies. It excels in an endless variety of rare and handsome colors, which, with the large size and perfect form of its blooms, make it indeed a "royal mixture." 3 pkts. for 25c.; ¼ oz. 40c.; oz. \$3.00, . . . . .	.10
Masterpiece. The highest attainment in pansies and the most distinct and novel. The ruffled blooms, which often measure three or more inches across, are of great substance, and are borne well above the foliage, and are the richest colors. 1-16 oz. 50c., . . . . .	.15
Trimardeau. A remarkably large and distinct class of Pansies, individual blooms sometimes measuring three inches across. Splendid colors mixed. ¼ oz. 30c., . . . . .	.10
English Show. Flowers curiously marked with a well-defined "face." Various colors. ¼ oz. 20c., . . . . .	.20
Odier, or Blotched. A magnificent French strain, producing extra large, perfectly formed round flowers of good substance. Each of the five petals is ornamented with a clearly-defined blotch or eye. ¼ oz. 50c., . . . . .	.10
Large Flowering Mixed. A good mixture of large flowering Pansies, embracing all colors and styles of blooms; very showy. ¼ oz. 25c.; oz. 75c., . . . . .	.05



Masterpiece Pansy.

Pansies—Separate Colors.

5c. per pkt.; ¼ oz. 30c.; 1 pkt. each of 12 sorts, for 50c.

Cardinal. Brilliant brownish red; very striking.
Emperor Frederick. Dark red, bordered with orange scarlet.
Emperor William. Ultramarine blue, with violet eye; one of the best blues.
Faust, or King of the Blacks. Very dark, almost black; distinct and fine.
Fire King. Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined yellow; very showy.

Gold Margined. Mahogany brown, with gold border.
Lord Beaconsfield. Large violet, shading off to white on upper petals.
Light Blue. Lovely sky blue, with dark eye.
Meteor. Yellow, spotted with brown and margined with gold or silver. Splendid.
Silver Edged. Dark purple, with a distinct white edging.
Snow Queen. Beautiful large pure white.
Yellow. Bright golden yellow, with dark eye.

SWEET PEAS.

Sweet Peas sown in the fall before freezing weather sets in grow more luxuriantly and produce a greater abundance of flowers than spring sown seed. Don't gather the blooms grudgingly. The more you cut them the longer they will bloom. Plant in rows four inches deep.

All varieties, pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1-4 lb. 20c., postpaid; 15 packets, your selection, 50c.

Blanche Burpee. Large pure white.
Blanche Ferry. Pink and white; early.
Ex. Ey. Blanche Ferry. The earliest in bloom.
Captain of the Blues. Purple and light blue.
Captivation. Magenta, delicately suffused with purple.
Celestial. Delicate lavender; exquisite form.
Countess of Aberdeen. Pale pink, edged with rose.
Crown Jewel. Standard rose, wings rich, creamy blush.
Daybreak. White ground; wings flaked with crimson.
Duke of Clarence. Rosy claret; long stems.
Eliza Eckford. Blush white, veined with rose.
Emily Eckford. Heliotrope and blue.
Emily Henderson. Pure white; robust grower.
Firefly. The richest and best of all scarlets.
Gray Friar. Gray, with "pepper and salt" variegations.
Her Majesty. Bright rosy pink.
Katharine Tracy. Exquisite soft pink.
Lady Beaconsfield. Salmon, tinted rose.
Lady Nina Balfour. Rich heliotrope pink.
Lottie Eckford. White, suffused with heliotrope.
Mars. Intense crimson; very fine.
Mrs. Eckford. Beautiful primrose yellow.
Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain. White, flaked with rose.
Navy Blue. Dark blue; entirely distinct.
Othello. Very deep maroon; fine form and size.

Ramona. Creamy white, delicately barred with purple.
Senator. Chocolate, striped with white.
Stanley. Large, rich dark maroon.
Stella Morse. Delicate primrose, with faint pink on edge.

CUPIDS.

Distinct as possible from all other sorts, growing only six to twelve inches high, but spread out and form a mass of foliage and bloom fully eighteen inches across.

White Cupid. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4 lb. 20c.
Pink Cupid. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4 lb. 20c.
Cupid Mixture. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4 lb. 20c.

MIXED SWEET PEAS.

Wood's Special Mixed. An unsurpassed mixture of named sorts only, all choice large flowering sorts of every shade and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. For diversity of color, size of blooms, and beautiful forms, this mixture is unexcelled. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4 lb. 25c.; lb. 60c., postpaid.
Mixed Sweet Peas. A good mixture of older varieties, containing all colors. Oz. 5c.; 1/4 lb. 15c.; lb. 40c., postpaid.
Perennial Sweet Peas. Mixed colors. Pkt 5c.; oz. 40c.
Double Sweet Peas. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4 lb. 25c.



FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS—Very Best Quality.

Made for us by the best pottery in this country, and far better than the common pots usually offered. Special prices to florists using large quantities.

Charge will be made for packing pots, pans, and saucers at 25 cts. for order amounting to \$2.50 or less. Larger orders proportionate charges will be made. This barely covers cost of packing.

STANDARD POTS—Inside Measurement.

Diameter.	Per doz.	Per 100.	Per 1,000.	Diameter.	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100
2-inch, . . . . .	.10	\$.60	\$4.50	7-inch, . . . . .	.08	\$.85	\$5.75
2 1/2-inch, . . . . .	.12	.65	5.50	8-inch, . . . . .	.12	1.25	9.00
3-inch, . . . . .	.15	.75	6.50	9-inch, . . . . .	.16	1.75	15.00
3 1/2-inch, . . . . .	.18	1.00	8.00	10-inch, . . . . .	.25	2.50	18.00
4-inch, . . . . .	.25	1.50	12.00	11-inch, . . . . .	.30	3.00	25.00
5-inch, . . . . .	.40	2.75	25.00	12-inch, . . . . .	.40	3.75	30.00
6-inch, . . . . .	.60	3.75	33.00				

SAUCERS

Diameter.	Dozen.	Per 100.
4-inch, . . . . .	.20	\$1.25
5-inch, . . . . .	.25	1.50
6-inch, . . . . .	.30	2.00
7-inch, . . . . .	.40	2.75
8-inch, . . . . .	.60	4.25
Each.	Dozen.	
9-inch, . . . . .	.08	\$.75
10-inch, . . . . .	.09	.80
11-inch, . . . . .	.10	1.00
12-inch, . . . . .	.12	1.20

SHALLOW POTS.

Made similar to ordinary flower pots but flat, being only 4 1/2 to 5 inches deep. They are excellent for Bulbs, also Chrysanthemums, Ferns, and other plants.

Diameter.	Each.	Per doz.
6-inch, . . . . .	.05	\$.50
8-inch, . . . . .	.10	1.00
10-inch, . . . . .	.18	2.00
12-inch, . . . . .	.25	2.50



Earthenware Pot for Seed.

EARTHENWARE SEED OR FERN POTS.

Round, flat, neatly made pots, 3 to 4 inches deep. Splendid for Ferns or starting seeds early in the house or hot-bed.
 6 1/2-inch, Each, 5c. Doz. 50c. 7-inch, Each, 7c. Doz. \$.75
 8-inch, Each, 10c. Doz. 1.00 10-inch, Each, 12c. Doz. 1.25

PAINTED POT LABELS.

3 1/2-inch,	Per 100.	Per 1,000.	4 1/2-inch,	Per 100.	Per 1,000.	8-inch,	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
4 -inch, . . . . .	.08	.65	5 -inch, . . . . .	.12	.80	12-inch, . . . . .	.75	6.00

Hardy Out-Door Grown Roses. Roses grown out of doors are very much thriftier and harder than greenhouse grown plants. We have a large quantity of these, grown under the most favorable conditions, on our Hollybrook farm, which will be ready for shipment during November and December and in the spring. Our list comprises the very best and most popular varieties adapted for this section. Special circular, giving list and descriptions of these roses, will be mailed upon request. Price: For selection of best varieties, 25 cts. each; \$2 50 per dozen.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER, THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL OF THE SOUTH.

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Thousands of Farmers, Gardeners, Truckers, Cattle and Poultry raisers pronounce it indispensable, and endorse it unhesitatingly as the most helpful and valuable agricultural publication issued in this country. Send for sample copy, or, better still, subscribe for it for one year, and let it speak for itself. Address

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER, 8 North Ninth Street, RICHMOND, VA.

LIST OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

We only offer the best in Strawberries—varieties that have been thoroughly tested in the South and have been found to succeed and do well. There are so many varieties which do well in the North and West which do not succeed in the South that it is our intention to only offer our customers those kinds which have been tested and proven to be of decided value for growing in this section.

Culture.—Strawberries will succeed on a greater variety of soils than any other fruit. The nearer the soil approaches to what is called "good garden soil" the better, and for strawberries should have been cultivated the preceding year in some other crop, and it is better if it has been well manured the previous season. All soils are vastly improved for strawberries by increasing the vegetable matter they contain; and if the soil is deficient in vegetable matter, it is advisable to sow Cow Peas or Crimson Clover on land that is intended for strawberries. The rows for strawberries, for field culture, should be about three feet apart, setting the plants about fifteen inches apart in the row. For garden culture the rows can be made closer, say 2½ feet. Stable manure is best for strawberries. It should be applied broadcast and plowed in. For best results, the soil of the strawberry field should be lightly stirred as soon after a packing rain in the spring as it is in order to work, and it is a most excellent plan to apply some fertilizer containing plenty of potash at the first working in the spring, which will increase the productiveness and quality of the fruit considerably. This should be drilled on each side of the strawberry rows. Strawberries should be kept clean from grass and weeds, and surplus runners cut out from same as may be necessary through the year.

THE BEST VARIETIES FOR HOME USE in the private garden are the *Excelsior*, *Brandywine*, *Brunette*, *William Belt*, *New York*, *Aroma* and *Bubach*.

FOR MARKET AND SHIPPING purposes *Excelsior*, *Lady Thompson*, *Clyde*, *Gandy*, *Bubach*. For nearby market the *Howell's*, *Aroma* and *Seaford* are also desirable sorts.

VARIETIES MARKED (P) are pistillate or imperfect blooming sorts and require to be planted with some of the perfect blooming sorts.

PRICE OF ALL VARIETIES, 25c. per dozen; 60c. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000. Special prices on large lots. The 1,000 rate only applies where not less than 500 of one kind are ordered. Assorted kinds ordered in less quantities than 500 are charged at the 100 rate.

Excelsior. This has proven itself to be, beyond all question, the best extra early berry in cultivation. Wherever it has been tried it has given splendid satisfaction, and it is now being planted by the largest and most successful growers for early market throughout the South. It is really the earliest berry of real value ever introduced, ripening its crop very early, before the markets are glutted and while prices are high. The whole crop is picked and sold before most of the varieties classed as early begin to ripen, and therefore it does not conflict with the picking of the main crop. It is a self pollenizer; the fruit is of excellent quality, very firm, color perfect, making an excellent shipping berry, which is very attractive and salable. So far as tested, it has done well everywhere. No failure of it has been reported from any section. In addition to its value as a market or shipping berry, it is also valuable for the home garden, both on account of its earliness and excellent table qualities.

Lady Thompson. Another good early variety which originated in North Carolina. Makes a large sized berry; perfect bloomer; good grower and shipper; fine shape, good color and splendid flavor. The season of this lasts longer than the *Excelsior*, and the berries hold up well, even towards the last.

Jessie. An excellent early variety, of medium size and first rate quality. Both on account of its earliness and long continuity to bloom, it is an excellent variety for fertilizing *Bubach* and other pistillate kinds.

Brandywine. This is pronounced by one of the largest strawberry growers in the South to be the great medium all-purpose berry. It succeeds on all soils, and withstands adverse conditions of weather better than any other kind. The plant is of vigorous growth, profuse bloomer, producing berries of large size and of a brilliant and handsome color. It is a good shipper and fine flavored berry, equally well adapted for shipping, the home market and the private garden.

Clyde. A favorite main-crop strawberry with Southern growers and truckers, both for shipping and the home market. It bears an enormous crop of splendid fruit that runs large, even to the very last. A good shipper, carrying to distant points, and arriving in perfect condition. It is medium early in maturity, of good color, and an attractive, salable variety.

William Belt. A splendid new variety of great promise; produces fruit of the highest quality. Berries large, uniform in shape, glossy red; ripens all over at once. On our *Hollybrook* farm this has proved to be one of the best, both for home use and market. Mid-season.

Brunette. An excellent variety for the home garden. High color and firm flesh. Fine flavored, and makes an attractive table sort. It is also especially valuable for preserving or canning.

Nick Ohmer. A most desirable mid season variety. Fruit of large size. Beautiful form and color and of excellent quality. Well adapted either for market or home use.

Howell's Seedling. This belongs to the giant tribe of strawberries, and is also an exceedingly heavy bearer. The berries, besides being of largest size, are exceedingly well colored, attractive and fine flavored. Splendid variety for both home use and market.

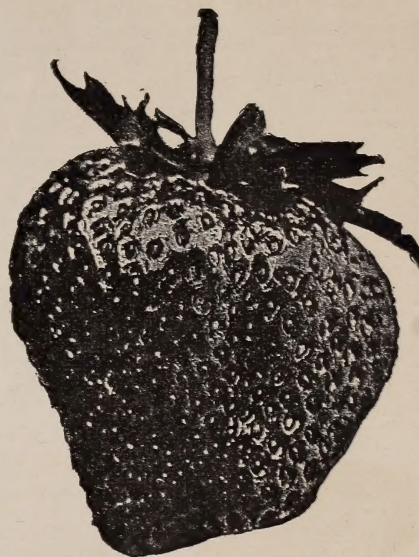
Seaford. (P.) A very large, enormously productive berry, very valuable for home use or nearby market. Not so well adapted for shipping, but those who desire splendid quality, combined with great productiveness, should plant this variety. It must be planted with other sorts for best results.

New York. This grand new variety was introduced in the spring of 1839, and has given great satisfaction in all parts of the country wherever tried. In size and productiveness it is unsurpassed. The fruit is very large and regular; form conical; of good color and flavor, and it is bound to be very popular wherever it is grown.

Aroma. This is another variety that has done particularly well on our *Hollybrook* farm, proving to be even a better mid-season and late berry than the *Gandy*. It grows to a large size, is of splendid flavor and very productive. Admirably adapted either for home use or market.

Gandy. A splendid late berry; well adapted for either market, home use or shipping. The fruit is large and firm, regular in size and shape, handsome and showy. This is one of the most popular varieties in our list, and succeeds well wherever grown.

Bubach. (P.) In vigor of plant, productiveness, large size and profitableness this has no superior. It is planted almost as generally as the *Concord* grape, as it succeeds in every State in the Union. A splendid main crop variety.



William Belt Strawberry.

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